

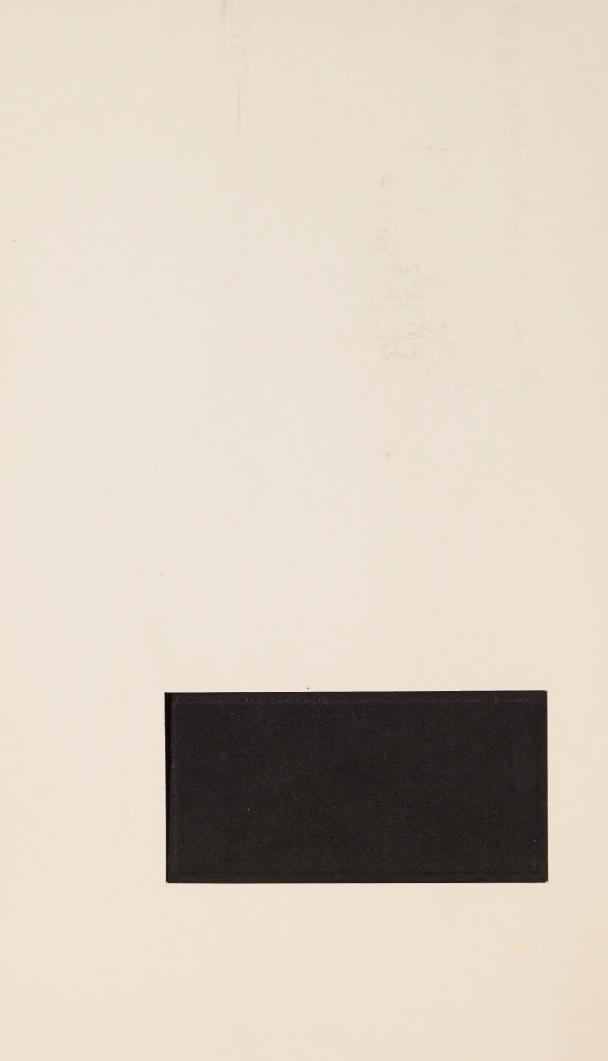
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON VIOLENCE IN THE COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

Content Analysis of the News Media:
Newspapers and Television

by

D.R. Gordon and B.D. Singer



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The views expressed in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, whose conclusions will be presented in its Final Report.



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151 Bloor Street West, Room 810 Toronto, Ontario M5S 2V5



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Content Analysis of the News Media: Newspapers and Television

Introduction

This study seeks to establish the proportions and nature of violent news content in a representative sample of television news-casts and Ontario newspapers. It also seeks to formulate and test systems of description that will allow for reasonably consistent and accurate assessment of news content in the mass media.

Ten Ontario newspapers were selected for close examination.

These ten papers ranked among the top 20 in the province as far as circulation was concerned and were the best possible geographic distribution that could be arranged among the top 20. At the time of selection, circulations were as follows:

Toronto Star 521,399
Toronto Globe and Mail 248,842
Hamilton Spectator 134,039
London Free Press 123,526
Toronto Sun 123,062
Ottawa Journal 79.924
Kitchener-Waterloo Record 63,064
St. Catharines Standard 39.244
Kingston Whig-Standard 33,774
Sault Ste. Marie Star 22,518

The news and sports content of these newspapers was measured, classified and coded for six selected days within the May 17-31, 1976 period selected by the Commission for general study. This provided 9,794 specific non-violent and violent news and sports items.

Fifteen television stations were selected for close examination of news and sportscast content -- nine in Ontario and six in the United States. This allowed for study of all major networks available to Ontario viewers -- CBC, CTV, Global, CBS, NBC and ABC -- and for a reasonable regional sample. Videotapes planned from Sudbury and

Thunder Bay were not available for technical reasons.

The news and sports content of these TV stations was also measured, classified and coded for seven selected days in the May 17-31 period, yielding 3,119 specific non-violent and violent news and sports items.

A further selection of longer public affairs videotapes was also examined in some detail. Upon reflection, these videotapes were excluded from our study because of the great disparity in lengths of item involved (and, presumably, the weight or impact of such items) and the difficulty, in the sample supplied, in securing a really representative batch of year-round public affairs programming in the May 17-31 period -- the off season for several networks and stations.

With the content samples supplied and selected, ways and means of handling the materials were extensively discussed, examined and ultimately decided upon. In general, it was agreed to seek a combination of methods that seemed suitable in approaching a relatively unexplored sector of media content. From one side, we pushed forward with empirical forays -- selecting newspapers and videotapes, attempting to describe what was on them and then attempting to find a common language of description that could be shared by coders of varied ages, sexes, educations and backgrounds. This proved to be rather more successful than might have been expected, perhaps because the stereotypes of news and sports are more widely shared and understood than we assume. At any rate, this approach provided sets of classifications and categories of some base line value.

At the same time, a more conventional siege was laid to published literature, established dogma and known and available

authorities in the fields of media and content analysis. Indexed periodical information in English and French on the broad subject of newspaper and TV content analysis was checked and extensively reviewed for suggestions on methodology, classification, verification and consistency. Several leading figures in the field, most notably Dr. George Gerbner of the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania and principal author of a violence profile devised for television, and Dr. Balakrashnan of the Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario, an expert on scaling, were interviewed at length. Assorted qualified persons in related fields -- mathematicians, programmers, economists, criminologists, social workers, even media practitioners -- were badgered and buttonholed. Other members of the faculty of the Department of Sociology at Western were taken shameless advantage of (for which, many thanks) and the fruits of extensive meetings with others contracted for Commission research were harvested wherever possible.

Again, the end result of all this was a further array of base line suggestions from which to venture forth.

What followed, then, was the study proper as delineated in the pages that follow. In Chapter 1, we discuss definitions and analytical methods in greater detail. In Chapter 2, we turn to actual content results. In Chapter 3, the ways and means of social validation, primarily the work of Dr. B.D. Singer and his associates, are discussed. And in Chapter 4 we endeavour to sum up and suggest conclusions.

Broadly speaking, it is our belief that progress has been made in this study towards the forging of a tool for examining mass media news content. Such a tool, with further testing and refinement

could be of considerable use in varied sectors: for media selfanalysis, for community measurements made in commonly intelligible terms, for comparative purposes among communities and among varied media and for the support and enlargement of regular criticism and evaluation.

We would also suggest that there are further rewards to be gained from further investigation of the social validation procedures outlined in Chapter 3. It is our understanding that this is a relatively new approach to the problems involved.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the assistance, enterprise and support given by the Commission staff and our own staff that made this study possible.

Notable among our own stalwarts were Patti Anstett, Mary

Finlayson, T.L. Ibson, William Kearns, Harvey Krahn, Robert

Mawdsley, Terry Off, Dorothy Palmer, Michael Piper, Jeffrey Pitts,

Heather Pivnik, Sam Punnett, Paula Quick, Vince Sacco, Patty Shales,

Judi Smith, Douglas Spettigue, Karen Whetung. The examples of

patience, creativity, good humour and intelligence offered were many.

They, more than anything else, account for such effects as have been achieved. The defects, alas, are ours.

D.R. Gordon B.D. Singer London, Ontario January, 1977.

Chapter one: The Bases of Analyses

Appropriate definitions of concepts and words have proved to be particularly important in this study. The meanings of "violence," like beauty, often seem to lie more in the eyes of the beholders than in actual events or activities. And so too with "conflict," "hostility," "injury," "threat," and many, many other formulations associated with information exchange.

So, before turning to such quantifications as we have secured, we propose in this chapter to try and indicate what definitions we have arrived at, why we chose as we did, and what linking of constituencies we feel may be achieved.

Take "violence" for a start.

The Commission started things off in the first place with its published statement of intent and, in part at least, meaning:

HOW WE DEFINE VIOLENCE:

The Nature of Violence

Violence is action which intrudes painfully or harmfully into the physical, psychological, or social well-being of persons or groups. Violence or its effect may range from trivial to catastrophic. Violence may be obvious or subtle. It may arise naturally or by human design. Violence may take place against persons or against property. It may be justified or unjustified, or justified by some standards and not by others. It may be real or symbolic. Violence may be sudden or gradual.

The Nature of Media Violence

Violence depicted in film, television, sound, print, or live performance is not necessarily the same as violence in real life.

Things not violent in reality may be violent in their portrayal.

Violence presented in the media may reach large numbers of people, whereas real violence may not.

The media may use many artificial devices to lessen or to amplify its emotional and social effects.

Violence depicted may do harm the original violence may not have done -- or it may have no impact at all.

Subsequently, discussions aimed at elaborating upon and refining the implied definitions were convened by the Director of Research. At meetings with others engaged in Commission research projects, the bases for the maximum possible co-ordination of definitions and analytical frameworks were discussed and a series of draft definitions proposed. This synthesis of comments seemed especially promising:

Violence can take one of three forms: physical, psychological, or social.

Physical violence is defined as the overt expression of physical force (with or without weapons) against self or other, compelling action against one's will on pain of being hurt, or killed, or actually hurting or killing. Must be plausible and credible; no idle threats, verbal abuse, or comic gestures with no credible violent consequence. May be intentional or accidental; violent accidents, catastrophes, acts of nature included.

Psychological violence is defined as any behaviour which violates a person's or group's dignity by damaging his/her/their self-image through ridicule, insult, lack of recognition, denial, lack of respect, etcetera; or limits autonomy by paternalistic treatment; or involves threat or the inciting of fear or generally undermines a sense of psychic security (through means other than physical violence).

Social violence is defined as any behaviour which endangers, or results in the loss of, status or economic well-being on the part of an individual or a group, or endangers or results in a loss of an opportunity for advancement in status, economic advancement, education (and so on).

But for further clarity, consideration of "conflict" -- the grey bedmate of "violence" -- seemed to be necessary too. This was also facilitated
during discussions with others engaged in Commission research. We began
with this product of the conference table:

Draft Definition of Conflict

Conflict exists where alternative realizations or outcomes are possible with respect to which individuals or groups have preferences that are not completely congruent, and where outcomes or realizations can be altered or selected by the action or inaction of those involved.

Well, it was a start anyway. The next generation seemed better:

Conflict is defined as a situation in which the positions of parties (i.e. individuals and groups), or positions to which parties aspire, are mutually incompatible. This could include differences in, or disagreements about, behaviour, attitude and opinions, and values.

A conflict incident is defined as a scene of some (conflict) confined to the same agents. Even if the scene is interrupted by a flashback, etcetera, as long as it continues in "real time" it is the same act. However, if new agent(s) enter the scene, it becomes another act.

Violent incidents are conflict situations which contain hostility (considered here to be the various forms of violence as defined above) rather than simply involving differences or disagreements.

Conversely, non-violent conflict incidents simply involve differences or disagreements and contain no hostility.

In our bid to use these varied definitions as our guides in the translation of television images and print content into codable values, we combined trail runs, semantic analysis, discussion, and literature searches. (See Appendix I for an annotated bibliography). Our aims were (1) highly consistent classification of content as being "violent" or "non-violent" by as varied an assortment of random viewers or readers as possible, (2) the gradual compilation of agreed ranking in terms of a hierarchy of violence, and (3) a middle or grey-area locale for instances of "conflict" ranging from somewhat violent to relatively non-violent.

We sought, in fact, some meaning for "violent" that would lead such diverse humans as academics, editors, politicians, policemen, women, children, and even bureaucrats towards agreement on the description of incidents reported as news.

As our next step, we began cataloguing specific actions, activities, and circumstances -- many of them suggested by such diverse humans as we have cited. This gave the following framework:

Mode of Violence

1. Actual physical harm

- A. Body
- (i) Assault
- (ii) Battery
- (iii) Homicide
- (iv) Falling
 (v) Rape and other sexual offences
- (vi) Other (specity)
- B. Weapon: Complexity
 - (0) Gun -- unclear what type
 - (1) Small firearms, handguns, pistols, etcetera
 - (2) Hunting guns, rifles, etcetera
 - (3) Machine-guns
 - (4) Small household objects such as kitchen knives, rope, etcetera
 - (5) Small non-household devices such as switchblades, kung fu sticks, spears.
 - (6) Objects not normally intended for violent use, such as furniture, automobiles, slippery materials
 - (7) Relatively sophisticated, specialized means of doing violence, such as grenades, tanks, mortars, Molotov cocktails, etcetera
 - (8) Relatively elaborate or complex machinery or organization to do violence, such as torture chambers, mass destruction devices, etcetera
 - (9) Surgery and other medical means
 - (10) Combinations of more than one mode
- C. Alcohol
- D. Drugs I. Legal II. Illegal
- E. Poison
- F. Use of an agent to do violence, such as hired killer or insects, etcetera
- G. Kidnapping (no ransom demand)
- H. Highjacking (no ransom demand)
- I. Hostage-taking (no demand)
- J. Suicide
- K. Fire
- L. Act of nature, such a lightning bolt, earthquake, tidal wave, etcetera
- M. Drowning
- N. Unclear or unspecified mode
- O. Other (specify)

II Potential physical harm

- A. Explicit verbal threat
 - (1) direct verbal threat (e.g. I'm going to kill you)
 - (2) indirect verbal threat (e.g. we'll get it out of him)
 - (3) threat of use of other source
- B. Explicit nonverbal threat
 - (1) the fist
 - (2) brandishing a weapon
 - (3) voodoo, witchcraft
- C. Implicit
 - (1) e.g. person physically imprisoned so that if he/she moves he/she harms him/herself, or person says he/she is afraid but there was no explicit verbal or nonverbal threat
 - (2) drug-pushing
- III Potential or actual psychological harm
 - (1) direct verbal abuse (e.g. name calling)
 - (2) sarcasm or mimicking a deficiency
 - (3) passive aggression, e.g. wife and husband having fight and then one party refuses to argue any longer and switches on TV or turns up volume of radio etc. to avoid argument etc.
 - (4) brainwashing, hypnosis
 - (5) harassment, e.g. repeated obscene phone calls or invasion of privacy
- IV Actual or potential socio-economic or political harm
 - (1) fraud
 - (2) extortion
 - (3) blackmail
 - (4) strikes or lockouts
 - (5) demonstrations or sit-ins
 - (6) theft
- V Combination of potential psychological, socio-economic, or political harm
 - (1) discrimination, denial of rights or opportunities, or the threat of denial (based on prejudice)
 - (2) discrimination, denial of rights or opportunities, or the threat of denial (based on politics, ideological conviction, or religious conviction)
- VI Ransom demand combined with kidnapping, highjacking, or hostage taking

VII Symbolic or joking mode

Trial runs through several television newscasts and newspapers indicated that this mode of classification and description produced fairly satisfactory results on an individual basis — in the sense that one person viewing or reading could quite easily fit news items into specific slots, and eventually, come up with quite definite labelling of items as "violent" or "non-violent." There was even some indication that an aggregate definition of "violence" was possible.

However, individual viewers and readers who classified the same programs or newspapers frequently disagreed both on the overall designation of items as "violent" or "nonviolent" and on their brief discription of what items were about. They were usually consistent across their own assessments but not at all consistent collectively.

Further steps were called for to remedy this situation. Three proved to be most helpful:

- Designation of items as "violent" or "nonviolent" was separated from the task of describing what items were about.
- 2) The descriptive segment was enlarged upon and formalized.
- 3) A hierarchy of violence was assembled, tested, revised, retested, re-revised, and adopted.

The separation meant, for a start, that the question of whether a news item is violent or not can be set aside. The task is simply to indicate what a news item is about. And this can be worked through as follows.

Any news items deal with subject matter that ranges from the ert to the inert and provides most of the answers to a question arising from the traditional who, what, why, when, where, and how. Thus you can formulate a description as an answer to the question "Who did what to whom using what

means in what context at what time in what place with what consequences?"

In the case of news items in which more than one issue or event is included (such as a report on a continuing set of events such as a crime and a trial), the identification of which issue or event to address the analytical question to can be managed in relatively mechanical and highly consistent fashion by using a hierarchical listing. In other words, all possible varities of issue or event will be listed in advance (through pretesting as a rule) in agreed-upon rank order of compatibility or importance in relation to the emphasis being examined. Then the issues or events in the news item can be identified on this rank order list and the question addressed to the single issue or event that ranks highest. Using such a hierarchical system, the incidence of errors of judgment and related coding idiosyncrasies can be minimized.

As a result, a reasonably straightforward procedure promising quite consistent results can be instituted. First, content will be identified in terms of being the most extreme manifestation of a type of activity listed within a selected hierarchy. Then such content will be described in response to the question cited above and assigned only to the hierarchically most extreme topic.

In most cases, this procedure actually takes in most of the basic information contained in the news items being identified and described. The great majority of news reports prove to be about one specific event, and as a result the labelling (a murder, for example) and description (who did what and so on) will collect the basics of the whole report. Some "roundup" reports, knitting together several related incidents or activities (such as weekend motor accidents), may pose problems in the selection of hierarchical level, but this can be eased by separating out the various incidents

rounded up into individual items (which was done in our analysis).

The only other highly noticeable difficulty involves conflict between identification and description based on hierarchical criteria and identification and description based on the most recent happening (the "today" or "news" angle). Since the "today" aspect may not be the most extreme aspect in purely hierarchical terms an item may be said to be about two quite different topics (a "today" sanity hearing but a hierarchially labelled murder item). We opted for a hierarchical approach for the sake of consistency of coding.

With such basic definitions to guide us, we then turned to the forging of an instrument.

METHODS USED:

The Sample and the Populations of Interest

The sampling used at various stages of the research was predicated upon two concerns: the populations of interest and the limitations of the time and budget.

1. Time Frame

The time frame selected by the Commission for this and several of its other media projects was May 17 to May 31, 1976. Arrangements were made for off-air videotape recordings to be made of all television newscasts falling within the sample defined by the Commission; and to secure copies of all Ontario newspapers that similarly fell within the sample. These were then forwarded to us by the Commission.

2. Selection of the Subsample

Our own selection of a subsample from the materials sent was guided by time and financial considerations, the objective of maximum geographical representativeness in the case of newspapers and television media,

and finally, the finding of "incompletes". The latter most typically involved, in the case of television, missing portions of newscasts and technical problems with the off-air recording, which obscured some content; in the case of newspapers, there were several missing issues which we had no reason to believe were other than random occurrences.

A random subsample was selected on a daily basis conditioned by missing materials. We sought to have as nearly an exact match for television and newspapers as possible. We were able to match them for six of the seven sample days:

Television: May 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28 Newspapers: May 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28

(It will be noted that May 24 was a holiday and therefore was not a publishing day for most of the newspapers.)

The sample cities chosen — partly on the basis of the considerations indicated above — were, for television: <u>U.S.</u>, Buffalo and Detroit; <u>Canada</u>, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Toronto, Thunder Bay, Windsor. The sample cities for newspapers were all within Ontario and represented the maximum combination of circulation and geographic representation: Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener-Waterloo, London, North Bay, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Sault Ste Marie, Toronto.

It should be noted that news and sports items in newscasts on both American and Canadian television channels were selected for analysis in this study. This was primarily because survey reports consistently indicate that Ontario viewers (like other Canadians) make extensive use of newscasts from both countries. This is not true of American newspapers, and so only Ontario newspapers were analyzed. (The selection of both Canadian and American radio newscasts, in the companion study to this report, was made for the same reasons as TV — though audiences are very much smaller for American radio.)

Populations of interest

The sampling unit, having been established on the basis of medium date, and city, includes all items -- television and newspaper -- that fall within the population of interest. The population of interest is defined as follows:

1. Television

Coders were instructed to include all items in their sample that are considered to be news items. This was defined as everything except some types of items specifically excluded: all commercials, editorials, commentaries, regular weather reports, regular business features, "banter" or idle conversation by news announcers. In addition to excluding such items from the coding process, we calculated the time they took up and deducted it from the total time for each program, thus assuring a consistent time base for comparative purposes.

2. Newspapers

Coders were instructed to exclude all editorial commentary, letters, cartoons, regular feature columns, sports box-scores, league standings, and similar tables, as well as obituaries, social notices, and business news and stock reports.

Measurement of Physical Characteristics: Time and Space

above were measured in terms of time, space, and location. From this the measurement base or denominator was calculated. Thus, the measurement base, or denominator, would consist, not of all time or space or frequencies in a given news program or issue of a newspaper, but rather of all time or space (or the item total) which could have been devoted to news that might possibly be violent or conflictual. In short, we visualized each newscast or newspaper issue as possessing a hard news "hole" in which violence/conflict might be found;

a consistent definition of what was to be included was essential for inter-media comparisons.

In the case of television news, all news items contained in a given program were counted and timed, with the items which were not considered to be within the definition of the population of interest being excluded. In addition, each item's sequence number was recorded. This made possible the computation of such measures of central tendency as mean proportion of time devoted to violence/conflict, mean frequencies, location in programs where violence/conflict is found, etc.

For newspapers, the number of column inches was to be recorded, and the page numbers, location on the page, and headline prominence (as indicated by column inches of width) were included.

The Instrument

The content analysis instrument or code was developed empirically from a sample of the actual news items carried during the two-week period selected by the Commission. We selected five different newspapers and four television newscasts at random from the overall sample. Six members of the project staff -- notably different in ages, attitudes, apparent cultural background, education, and sex -- set out to label the content of this selection, first in terms of being violent or non-violent and then, for the violent items, in terms of topic and type of violence. Each analysis was done by analysts working separately and then the results were pooled to determine points of agreement, disagreement, and outright doubt. This process was repeated three times during a period of five weeks.

Examination of the content analyses generated indicated each successive time that there was one class of items on which all project staff could agree that there was no evidence of conflict or violence. Items such as the winning of a scholarship, the development of a new kind of

wheat, the opening of a new airport, were typical of this class. These we treated, in a preliminary fashion, as Category A Events -- news items which on the surface, and on the basis of the material presented, suggested no violence or conflict.

The second broad category, or Category B Events, involved four subclassifications of violence or conflict. The pattern which emerged included:

- 1. Actual violence
- 2. Threatened or potential violence
- 3. Non-violent crime
- 4. Non-violent conflict

The Generic Types

We considered the A Types of Events, non-violent and non-conflictual, and the sour sub-categories of B Types of Events, to be Generic Types of Items, a basic working tool for providing a global description of the essential themes. Although the instrument, thus far, gave every indication of possessing both high information content and high reliability, its use was predicated upon the notion that items were inherently homogeneous, with clear boundaries. This may be true of events but it is only sometimes true of news items. News items are often complex melanges of interwoven events, places, and times.

This tends to be more true of the well-backgrounded story. Related events, earlier sequences of lesser intensity, comparative happenings—— all these and more are the stuff of both the well-researched article "in depth" as well as of the quickly assembled past material that may have already appeared.

Thus, as noted above, the "peg" of the story may involve a theft, but the thief may have also murdered somebody in carrying out a property crime. A speech by a political leader calling for peaceful discussion on an

issue may be the lead of a story that also refers to bombings that have occurred, threatened or potential violence by another leader of the same party, a report of a swindle on behalf of the political party that did not involve violence, and general conflict among the members on the overall issues. It is therefore entirely possible that a given item may in fact have elements of all the generic B sub-categories.

One of the most commonly used approaches to such a situation is the generation of a "dummy variable" coding scheme. Under such a scheme, coders are required to indicate a definite "yes" or "no" response indicating the presence or absence of any of the phenomena being examined. In items containing more than one violent or conflictual event, the adoption of such an approach would, without question, increase the number of violent/conflictual events noted in any given sample. We have deliberately chosen an approach that produces somewhat more conservative results than the "dummy variable" approach for reasons which should be apparent below.

All events are not equal in most people's minds. This is such an obvious truism it hardly need be stated. Implicitly, a dummy variable approach treats all items as equivalent in the absence of some well-documented weighting schema. Furthermore, the most dramatic, the most intense material is usually presented first; it is likely that the viewer or reader pays considerably less, if any, attention to a trivial property crime which accompanies a mass murder, for example. Because of these concerns, we developed an approach to the problem of coding which we called the "hierarchical" approach -- as noted in our discussion of sampling earlier in this chapter.

Using the hierarchical approach, the coder lists, as the generic category for B Type Items, actual, threatened, or potential violence, non-

violent crime, and finally non-violent conflicts, in that order.

Thus, the highest category only is listed. For example, a news item in which it is reported that a professor goes berserk, threatening to strangle his dean, shooting a rival colleague and heatedly debating the merits of the AIB with his secretary, would be only coded as actual violence since that is the highest of the three categories (actual and threatened violence and non-violent conflict) involved. The other two categories are not listed. It becomes clear, therefore, that with respect to Generic Type, the results must be seen as highly conservative. The definitions of the Generic Types, as used by our coders, are an outgrowth of our work on definitions. They became as follows:

Generic Types

1. Actual violence

Death, destruction, or injury to present or formerly living entities; man's artifacts or the environment.

2. Psychological violence

Psychological death, or injury to cerebral or emotional processes.

3. Threatened or potential violence

Somebody or something has been threatened with harm or believes himself to be threatened with harm; or, harm could result to somebody or something if precautions are not taken, as in the case of increased border guards during the Olympics.

4. Non-violent crime

No apparent death, injury or psychological violence expressed or implied; this would usually include most swindles, prostitution, many theft, fraud and conspiracy, traffic offences, etc.

5. Non-violent conflict

Disputation, disagreement, discord which does not involve death, injury or psychological violence, including verbal abuse, labour disputes, demonstrations, most sports, games, and other active competitions.

Item Boundaries

Some news stories share a common characteristic with television drama, short stories, and much other prose: the typical member of the audience is aware of where or when one drama, short story, or article ends and another begins. In some television news items and some newspaper articles, the distinction is not always clear, however. One event may generate two or more separate news items. In determining item boundaries, the guidelines employed specifically stated that an item was to be treated as independent of another if it was of such a nature that it could "exist as an independent story, capable of being understood and appreciated by itself, or reports on an item which has transpired since the last newscast." Thus, the report of a Palestine Liberation Organization murder of a diplomat in Cairo, which is followed up by the statement, "And, in Paris, the PLO took credit for a bomb explosion at a train station that resulted in three deaths and seventeen injuries," would be treated as two separate items in spite of their apparent linkage by the newscaster.

The Scenario Type

If Generic Types provide the global themes of violence, crime, and conflict, the development of what is here called Scenario Type is an attempt to provide more highly specific details not unlike those developed for use in the analysis of violence in drama and printed fiction. Although it is not within our purview, at some future time this schema may make it possible to compare for the first time, e.g., television news with television drama

with respect to violence, conflict, and crime. For the present, however, this set of variables makes it possible for us to provide information on who or what does what to whom, with what consequences.

More specifically, we coded the following information for each B Type Item:

- 1. The use of film or graphics
- 2. The location of the action:

Unspecified
Local
Provincial
National/Ottawa
United States
International
Canada-U.S.
Other

3. Agent

Unspecified

Humans acting with legal mandate (police, army, firemen, watchmen, customs officers, parliaments, border patrols, etc.)

Humans acting on their own but apparently legally (householders, spouses, parents, self-defenders, operators of machines, scientists, political leaders, administrators, athletes, et. Any "interest group" taking the role of an agent in which there is no indication that they are operating legally or is considered to be operating legally

Humans acting illegally and/or irrationally (criminals, psychopaths, terrorists, rioters, lynchers, arsonists, sexual offenders, etc.

Animals/insects

Natural disasters, diseases (naturally-caused fires, floods, earthquakes, weather, etc.)

Man-made disasters (fires, floods, explosions, tanker spills, train-plane-auto accidents, building collapses, pollutions caused by humans, industrial processes, and the like; results of technological process or device, new technology)

Other

4. Activity

Unspecified

Murder, suicide, dying (other than natural deaths)

Assault, attack (any activity threatening or causing

injury to living entities, including slander, defamation) Forcible detention (kidnapping, highjacking, holding hostage,

abducting, and the like -- illegally)

Assault on or destruction of property (vandalism, pollution, theft, strikes and lockouts, riots, trespass, arson, fraud,

embezzlement, forgery, plagiarism, etc.

Exercising legal mandate

Expressing non-violent conflict

Breaking the law in non-violent manner

Other

5. Target

Unspecified

Self

Other human

Other human groups

Animals/insects

Property/environment

None

Other

6. Direct consequences (to the target)

Unspecified

Death

Injury

Psychological/psychiatric damage or destruction

Uproar/dislocation (at social level)

Socio-economic

Property/environmental damage or destruction

None

Other

7. Context of activity: reason, rationale, motivation

Unspecified

War, insurrection, civil war, revolution

Irrationality, deviance, criminal activity, including

any such act caused by an external stimulant such as drugs

Ideological

Personal gain

Accidental, ignorance of consequences, natural disaster

Games and sports

Other

8. Time of activity
Unspecified
Irrelevant
Night
Day

9. Setting

Unspecified Irrelevant Urban Rural Mixed case Other

10. Weapon or medium of harm

Unspecified
Irrelevant
Body
Firearm
Small hand weapons, non-violent materials or objects
Vehicles
Explosives and war materials
Crowd, mob, organized group

Administrative interference essentially in conflict situations, as red tape, indifference, etc.

Libel, blasphemy
Medical procedure, as abortion
Alcohol, drugs, poisons
Act of nature
Animal

Technology and industrial processes Other

11. Age of agent

Unspecified
Irrelevant
Child, to approximately 11 years old
Adolescent, approximately 12 to 18
Adult, approximately 19 to 40
Mid-adult, approximately 41 to 64
Old, 65 or older
Mixed case

12. Sex of agent

Unspecified
Irrelevant
Male
Female
Mixed, male and female

13. Ethnicity of agent

Mixed

Unspecified or irrelevant
White (European)
Black
Oriental-Asian
Native-Indian-Inuit
Arab
Latin American
Israeli
Other

14. Age of target Unspecified Irrelevant Child, to 11 Adolescent, 12 to 18 Adult, 19 to 40 Mid-adult, 41 to 64 Old, 65 or older

Mixed

15. Sex of target
Unspecified
Irrelevant
Male
Female
Mixed, male and female

16. Ethnicity of target
Unspecified/irrelevant
White (European)
Black
Oriental-Asian
Native-Indian-Inuit
Arab
Latin American
Israeli
Other
Mixed

It should be noted that the codes above were empirically derived from the actual material and represent an effort to locate sociologically, the roles, the events and the specific actions.

Coding Procedures

The same coding schema was used for both television and newspaper but certain procedures of necessity had to be employed for the particular characteristics of each medium. The stopwatch and tape counter of the VTR were replaced, for example, by the specially designed plastic measuring guide for space measurement and column widths in newspapers.

In addition, because of known characteristics of the two media and the constraints of budget, the television news item was coded <u>in toto</u>, but the first six inches of each newspaper story were read and coded;

typically, this amounted to four or five paragraphs.

All television coding required a team of two coders; for print, one coder was employed, and a recode of approximately eight per cent was undertaken as a reliability measure. An error factor of two to four per cent was

found to apply to television coding (see Appendix 2) and of two per cent to the newspaper coding.

Most of the coders were senior undergraduates or graduate students of the University of Western Ontario who had trained and practised for several days. As a further check, each television item that was coded was abstracted by the coders for use in a later social validation study, described in Chapter 3 below.

CHAPTER II: RESULTS

Newspapers and Television News: The Content Sample

A total of 12,913 news and sports items in our sample of newspapers and television newscasts were examined. Of these, 10,435 (80 per cent) were news items and 2,478 (19.1 per cent) dealt with sports topics.

The sample was reasonably evenly spread through the publication and broadcast days selected and among the individual newspapers or stations of origin. A number of individual category variations emerged from the analysis, however, and these are discussed in conert with the individual tables generated.

A) <u>Publishing or Broadcast Date</u>:

TABLE 1

Newspaper News and Sports	(Ten-paper sample)	
Publishing Date	No. of Published Items	per cent
May 18	1477	15.1
May 19	1944	19.8
May 20	1708	17.4
May 21	1336	13.6
May 26	1920	19.6
May 28	1409	14.4
Total	9794	100.0

TABLE 2

Newspaper News Items	(Ten-paper sample)	
Publishing Date	No. of Published	per cent
	Items	
May 18	1213	15.0
May 19	1623	20.1
May 20	1408	17.4
May 21	1087	13.5
May 26	1612	20.0
May 28	1127	14.0
Total	8070	100.0

TABLE 3

Newspaper Sports Items	(Ten-paper sample)	
Publishing Date	No. of Published Items	per cent
May 18	264	15.3
May 19	321	18.6
May 20	300	17.4
May 21	249	14.4
May 26	308	17.9
May 28	282	16.4
Total	1724	100.0

(Note: Newspapers in the sample were not published on May 24, a Canadian holiday.)

TABLE 4

TV News and Sports Ite	ms (15-station samp)	le)
Broadcast Date	No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
May 18	464	14.9
May 19	440	14.1
May 20	443	14.2
May 21	500	16.0
May 24	464	14.9
May 26	369	11.8
May 28	439	14.1
Т	otal 3119	100.0

TABLE 5

TV News Items Only	(15-station sample)	per cent
Broadcast Date	No. of Broadcast Items	
May 18	361	15.3
May 19	342	14.5
May 20	335	14.2
May 21	372	15.7
May 24	344	14.5
May 26	274	11.6
May 28	337	14.2
	Total 2365	100.0

TABLE 6

TV Sports Items Only	(15-station sample)	per cent
Broadcast Date	No. of Broadcast Items	
May 18	103	13.7
May 19	98	13.0
May 20	108	14.3
May 21	128	17.0
May 24	120	15.9
May 26	95	12.6
May 28	102	13.5
	Total 754	100.0

TABLE 7

Canadian TV News	(ni	ne-station sample)	
Broadcast Date	No.	of Broadcast Items	per cent
May 18		170	16.8
May 19		140	13.8
May 20		145	14.3
May 21		171	16.9
May 24		132	13.0
May 26		106	10.5
May 28		149	14.7
	Total	1013	100.0

TABLE 8

American TV News	(six-station sample	2)
Broadcast Date	No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
May 18	191	14.1
May 19	202	14.9
May 20	190	14.1
May 21	201	14.9
May 24	212	15.7
May 26	168	12.4
May 28	188	13.9
	Total 1352	100.0

Tables 7 and 8 indicate quite substantial differences in the number of news items broadcast on American and Canadian TV newscasts. Canadian stations averaged 112 items a day each, while American stations in the sample averaged 225. This was due mainly to the fact that American station items were shorter on average (about 15 per cent) and American evening newscasts run up to 30 minutes longer than Canadian ones.

B) City of Publication or Broadcast:

TABLE 9

Newspaper News and Sport	(ten-paper sample)	
City of Publication	No. of Published Items	per cent
Hamilton	959	9.8
Kingston	762	7.8
Kitchener	1196	12.2
London	1031	10.5
Ottawa	890	9.1
St. Catharines	1342	13.7
Sault Ste. Marie	695	7.1
Toronto	2919	29.8*
To	9794	100.0

*Three Toronto newspapers were selected for study

Figures on the number of published items broken down by city or newspaper or station do not necessarily indicate the relative degree of comprehensiveness or depth of coverage. Differences could indicate variation in the reliance on wire-service items, preference for short or long items, idiosyncrasies of style, or the regional applicability of the day's news. Identification of which reasons apply to sample papers and stations is not undertaken in this study.

TABLE 10

Newspaper News Items		(ten-paper sample)	
City of Publication		No. of Published Items	per cent
Hamilton		712	10.0
Kingston		655	8.1
Kitchener		1041	12.9
London		847	10.5
Ottawa		717	8.9
St. Catharines		1061	13.1
Sault Ste. Marie		627	7.8
Toronto		2310	28.6 *
	Total	8070	100.0

^{*} Three Toronto newspapers were selected for study.

TABLE 11

Newspaper Sports Items	(ten-paper s	sample)
City of Publication	No. of Publi Items	shed per cent
Hamilton	147	8.5
Kingston	107	6.2
Kitchener	155	9.0
London	184	10.7
Ottawa	173	10.0
St. Catharines	281	16.3
Sault Ste. Marie	68	3.9
Toronto	609	35.3*
Т	otal 1724	100.0

^{*} Three Toronto newspapers were selected for study. This figure is the total for all three.

TABLE 12

TV News and Sports Items

IV News and Sports	Itelis	(13-station sample)	
City of Origin		No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
Buffalo		916	29.4
Detroit		688	22.1
Hamilton		157	5.0
Kingston		150	4.8
Kitchener		217	7.0
London		92	2.9
Ottawa		145	4.6
Peterborough		140	4.5
Toronto		485	15.5
Windsor		129	4.1
	Total	3119	100.0

(15-station sample)

^{*} These aggregate figures are imbalanced, so far as city proportions are concerned, because totals for three stations each are combined for Buffalo and Detroit, two stations for Toronto. Individual station breakdowns are in tables below.

TABLE 13

TV News Items Only	(1	5-station sample)	
City of Origin	No.	of Broadcast Items	per cent
Buffalo		778	32.9
Detroit		573	24.2
Hamilton		131	5.5
Kingston		81	3.4
Kitchener		139	5.9
London		37	1.6
Ottawa		96	4.1
Peterborough		77	3.3
Toronto		378	16.0
Windsor		75	3.2
	Total	2365	100.0

TABLE 14

TV Sports Items Only	(15-	station sample)	
City of Origin	No.	of Broadcast Items	per cent
Buffalo		138	18.3
Detroit		115	15.3
Hamilton		26	3.4
Kingston		69	9.1
Kitchener		78	10.3
London		55	7.3
Ottawa		49	6.5
Peterborough		63	8.4
Toronto		107	14.2
Windsor		54	7.2
	Total	754	100.0

TABLE 15		
Canadian TV News	(nine-station sample)	
City of Origin	No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
Hamilton	131	12.9
Kingston	81	8.0
Kitchener	139	13.7
London	37	3.7
Ottawa	96	9.5
Peterborough	77	7.6
Toronto	378	37.2
Windsor	75	7.4
Total	1014	100.0
TABLE 16		
American TV News	(six-station sample)	
City of Origin	No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
Buffalo	778	57.6
Detroit	573	42.4
C) Medium of Origin:	1351	100.0
TABLE 17		
Newspaper News and Sports	(ten-paper sample)	
Newspaper	No. of Published Items	per cent
Hamilton Spectator	959	9.8
Kingston Whig-Standard	762	7.8
Kitchener-Waterloo Record	1196	12.2
London Free Press	1031	10.5
Ottawa Journal	890	9.1
St. Catharines Standard	1342	13.7
Sault Ste. Marie Star	695	7.1
Toronto Globe and Mail	1246	12.7
Toronto Star	1111	11.3
Toronto Sun	562	5.7
Total	9794	100.0

TABLE 18

Newspaper News Items	(ten-paper sample)	
Newspaper	No. of Published Items	per cent
Hamilton Spectator	812	10.1
Kingston Whig-Standard	655	8.1
Kitchener-Waterloo Record	1041	12.9
London Free Press	847	10.5
Ottawa Journal	717	8.9
St. Catharines Standard	1061	13.1
Sault Ste. Marie Star	627	7.8
Toronto Globe and Mail	1012	12.5
Toronto Star	932	11.6
Toronto Sun	366	4.5
Total	8070	100.0

TABLE 19

Newspaper Sports 1	tems	(ten-paper sample)	
Newspaper		No. of Published Items	per cent
Hamilton Spectator	:	147	8.5
Kingston Whig-Star	ndard	107	6.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	Record	155	9.0
London Free Press		184	10.7
Ottawa Journal		173	10.0
St. Catharines Sta	ndard	281	16.3
Sault Ste. Marie S	Star	68	3.9
Toronto Globe and	Mai1	234	13.6
Toronto Star		179	10.4
Toronto Sun		196	11.4
	Total	1724	100.0

TABLE 20

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

Station		No.	of Broadcast Items	per cent
WKBW	(ABC)		298	9.6
WGR	(NBC)		275	8.8
WBEN	(CBS)		343	11.0
WXYZ	(ABC)		222	7.1
WJBK	(CBS)		190	6.0
WWJ	(NBC)		275	8.8
CBET	(CBC)		129	4.1
CKWS	(CBC)		150	4.8
CFPL	(CBC)		92	2.9
CKCO	(CTV)		216	6.9
CHCH	(IND.)		158	5.0
CFTO	(CTV)		258	8.3
CBLT	(CBC)		227	7.3
CHEX	(CBC)		140	4.5
GLOBAL			145	4.6
Unidenti	fied *		1	.0
		Tota1	3119	100.0

^{*} Coding error

TV News Items Only	(15-station sample)	
Station	No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
WKBW	262	11.1
WGR	231	9.8
WBEN	285	12.1
WXYZ	181	7.7
WJBK	154	6.5
WWJ	237	10.0
CBET	75	3.2
CKWS	81	3.4
CFPL	37	1.6
CKCO	138	5.8
CHCH	132	5.6
CFTO	196	8.3
CBLT	182	7.7
CHEX	77	3.3
GLOBAL	96	4.1
Unidentified	1	.0
	Total 2365	100.0

TABLE 22

TV Sports Items Only	(15-st	ation sample)	
Station		Broadcast tems	per cent
WKBW		36	4.8
WGR		44	5.8
WBEN		58	7.7
WXYZ		41	5.4
WJBK		36	4.8
WWJ		38	5.0
CBET		54	7.2
CKWS		69	9.2
CFPL		55	7.3
CKCO		78	10.3
CHCH		26	3.4
CFTO		62	8.2
CBLT		45	6.0
CHEX		63	8.4
GLOBAL		49	6.5
	Total 7	754	100.0

TABLE 23

Canadian TV News	(si	x-station sample)	
Station	No.	of Broadcast Items	per cent
CBET	4.1	7 5	7.4
CKWS		81	8.0
CFPL		37	3.7
CKCO		138	13.6
CHCH		132	13.0
CFTO		196	19.3
CBLT		182	17.9
CHEX		77	7.6
GLOBAL		96	9.5
	Total	1014	100.0

TABLE 24

American TV News	(six-station sample)	
Station	No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
WKBW	262	19.4
WGR	2.31	17.1
WBEN	285	21.1
WXYZ	181	13.4
WJBK	154	11.4
WWJ	237	17.6
	Total 1,350	10.0

Tables 18-24 reveal some sharp variations in the practices of individual media as well as between newspapers and television. Gross numbers of items vary widely—from 1342 in one newspaper to 92 in the case of one TV station. Proportions of news and sports carried also vary widely—from a high of 90.2 per cent news for one newspaper to a low of 40.2 per cent news on one TV station. It is also clear that newspapers, as one would assume in view of their advantage in total "space," carry many times more items than TV newscasts do, and devote a somewhat higher proportion of this space to news than television does.

However, interpretation of such differences is open to question and challenge. Sports and news proportions may have been affected by individual or regional practices such as special sports programs on TV (which were not analyzed in this study), seasonal variations or the influence of holidays (May 24 especially) on coverage balance. Gross numbers may have been affected by special items or extra length, the division between local (usually longer) and non-local items, and the degree of reliance on original or agency coverage. As noted above, conclusions about the relative quality, depth, or comprehensiveness of coverage cannot be drawn with much certainty.

With such reservations firmly in mind, the following three tables indicate individual variations somewhat more clearly:

D) Items carried:

TABLE 25

Items carried	News	per cent	Sports	per cent
Newspapers	8,070	82.4	1,724	17.6
Television Newscasts	2,365	75.8	754	24.2

TABLE 26

Items carried

Individual Publications	News	per cent	Sports	per cent
Hamilton Spectator	812	84.6	147	15.4
Kingston-Whig Standard	655	85.9	107	14.1
Kitchener-Waterloo Record	1,041	87.0	155	13.0
London Free Press	847	82.1	184	17.9
Ottawa Journal	171	80.5	173	19.5
St. Catharines Standard	1,061	79.1	281	20.9
Sault Ste Marie Star	627	90.2	68	9.8
Toronto Globe and Mail	1,012	81.2	234	18.8
Toronto Star	932	83.8	179	16.2
Toronto Sun	366	65.1	196	34.9

TABLE 27

Items carried

Individual Stations	News	per cent	Sports	per cent
WKBW	262	87.9	36	12.1
WGR	231	84.0	44	16.0
WBEN	285	83.0	58	17.0
WXYZ	181	81.5	41	18.5
WJBK	154	81.0	36	19.0
LWM	237	86.2	38	13.8
CBET	75	58.1	54	41.9
CKWS	81	54.0	69	46.0
CFPL	37	40.2	55	59.8
CKCO	138	63.9	78	36.1
СНСН	132	83.5	26	16.5
CFTO	196	76.0	62	24.0
CBLT	182	80.2	45	19.8
CHEX	77	55.0	63	45.0
Global	96	66.2	49	33.8

Two further observations are suggested by the tables above. First, it seems clear that there is a fairly firm consensus of news and sports that are usually published (about 85 per cent news, 15 per cent sports) in regular-sized news-papers regardless of the number of items selected. The only exception was The Toronto Sun, a tabloid. Second, it seems that there is a noticeable difference in the practice of Canadian and American TV stations. American stations seem to run to a 85 per cent news and 15 per cent sports format, while Canadian stations (apart from CHCH, CFTO, and CBLT which are in very direct competition from American stations and, perhaps, have set or adopted major metropolitan American practices as a result) seem to favour a 60 per cent news, 40 per cent sports format.

E) Location of Action:

TABLE 28

Newspaper News and S	ports	(ten-paper sample)	
Location of Action		No. of Published Items	per cent
Unspecified*		5917	60.4
Local		700	7.1
Provincial		1223	12.5
National		726	7.3
U.S.		499	5.1
International		707	7.2
Canada and U.S.		16	. 2
Other		6	.1
	Total	9794	100.0

^{*} Includes non-violent items which were not coded as to location.

TABLE 29

Newspaper News Item	<u>IS</u>	(ten-paper sample)	
Location of Action		No. of Published Items	per cent
Unspecified *		4450	55.1
Local		658	8.2
Provincial		1166	14.5
National		695	8.6
U.S.		410	5.1
International		671	8.3
Canada and U.S.		14	.2
Other		0	.1
	Total	8064	100.0

^{*} Includes non-violent items which were not coded as to location.

Newspaper Sports Item	<u>s</u>	(ten-paper sample)	
Location of Action		No. of Published Items	per cent
Unspecified*		1467	85.1
Local Canadian		42	2.4
Provincial Canadian		57	3.3
National Canadian		31	1.8
U.S.		89	5.2
International		36	2.1
Canada and U.S.		2	.1
	Total	1724	100.0

^{*} Includes non-violent items which were not codes as to location
Table 31

Location of Action No. of Broadcast per cer Items	
	nt
Unspecified* 11 .4	
Local Canadian 318 10.2	
Provincial Canadian 396 12.7	
National Canadian 367 11.8	
U.S. 1635 52.4	
International 317 10.2	
Canada and U.S. 75	
Total 3119 100.0	

TV News Items Only	(1	5-station sample)
Location of Action	No.	of Broadcast Items	per cent
Unspecified		6	. 2
Local Canadian		229	9.7
Provincial Canadian		338	14.3
National Canadian		254	10.7
U.S.		1256	53.1
International		263	11.1
Canada and U.S.		19	.8
	Total	2365	100.0

TABLE 33

TV Sports Items Only	(15-station sample	2)
Location of Action	No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
Unspecified	5	.6
Local Canadian	89	11.8
Provincial Canadian	58	7.7
National Canadian	113	15.0
U.S.	379	50.3
International	54	7.2
Canada and U.S.	56	7.4
	Total 754	100.0

TABLE 34

Canadian TV News	(nine-station sample	2)
Location of Action	No. of Broadcast Items	per cent
Unspecified	2	. 2
Local Canadian	227	22.4
Provincial Canadian	333	32.9
National Canadian	244	24.1
U.S.	71	7.0
International	123	12.1
Canada and U.S.	13	1.3
	Total 1013	100.0

TABLE 35

American TV News	(s:	ix-station sample))
Location of Action	No	. of Broadcast Items	per cent
Unspecified		4	.3
Local Canadian		2	.1
Provincial Canadian		5	.4
National Canadian		10	. 7
U.S.		1185	87.6
International		140	10.4
Canada and U.S.		6	•5
	Total	1352	100.0

TABLE 36

Canadian TV Sports	(nine-station sample)	
Location of Action	No. of Broadcast items	per cent
Unspecified	2	• 4
Local	88	17.6
Provincial	54	10.8
National	111	22.2
U.S.	173	34.6
International	33	6.6
Canada and the U.S.	39	7.8
	Total 500	100.0

TABLE 37

American TV Sports		(six-station sample)	per cent
Location of Action		No. of Broadcast Items	
Unspecified		3	1.2
Local		1	. 4
Provincial		4	1.6
National		2	.8
U.S.		206	81.1
International		21	8.2
Canada and U.S.		17	6.7
			-
	Total	254	100.0

Results for this section are not wholly satisfactory. Constraints of time and funds necessitated using shorter newspaper-analysis format, and as a result location of action for non-violent newspaper news and sports items was not included. Consistency of coding response required that categories retain the same meaning throughout, with the result that local, provincial, and national items were coded for Canadian items only. This meant that American items located in the U.S. could be coded only as U.S. items and could not be broken down further. In other words, an American TV item coded "Local" was an item that had a neighbouring Canadian city (Niagara Falls or Windsor) as a locale, and American TV items coded "provincial" were located in Ontario, and so on. American TV items located in the U.S. were coded U.S.

From the results, however, the following table can be compiled which gives indications of differences of emphasis between Canadian newspapers and TV newscasts. Also the relatively greater American emphasis on U.S. affairs, compared to Canadian emphasis on Canadian affairs, emerges quite clearly.

TABLE 38

Percentages of Items						
Location of Action	Canadian Newspaper News*	Canadian TV News	U.S. TV News	Canadian Newspaper Sports	Canadian TV Sports	U.S. TV Sports
Unspecified	6.3	. 2	.3	31.6	• 4	1.2
Local	17.0	27.4	.1	11.2	17.6	• 4
Provincial	30.2	32.9	• 4	15.2	10.8	1.6
National	18.0	24.1	.7	8.2	22.2	.8
U.S.	10.6	7.0	87.6	23.7	34.6	81.1
International	17.4	12.1	10.4	9.6	6.6	8.2
Canada and U.S.	. 4	1.3	.5	•5	7.8	6.7
Other	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^{*} Excluding uncoded non-violent items

F) Location of Items:

Newspapers	Non-Violent Items	%	Conflict Items	%	Violent Items	%	Total
Front Page	225	42	144	27	167	31	536
Section Page	554	65	151	18	152	18	857
Inside Pages	5,096	60	1,368	16	1,937	23	8,401
Total	5,872	60	1,663	17	2,256	23	9,794
TV. Newscasts	58	43	22	16	56	41	136
Lead Item	1,819	61	351	12	813	27	2,983
Other							
	1,877	60	373	12	869	28	3,119

As might have been expected violence— and conflict—related items in the sample tended to get more prominence than non-violent ones. While 60 per cent of the overall sample was non-violent, 58 per cent of front—page items and 57 per cent of the lead items in TV newscasts were violence— or conflict—related. It seems likely that this increased the sense or impact of violence in the news for many readers and viewers, though further study is clearly called for.

Newspapers and Television News: Content Characteristics

Examination of the content data secured in this study revealed some rather surprising aggregate tendencies. We will discuss these in more detail in subsections below, but would suggest that, in general, the following broad assertions may be made:

News items on TV and in newspapers focus on violence-related and conflict topics in almost half the news items carried (48.4 per cent for newspapers). This figure is probably lower than many would expect, but still is clearly in excess of the actual experience of most individuals and communities.

Sports items in newspapers and on TV newscasts are relatively non-violent (84.5 per cent non-violent for newspapers, 86.6 per cent non-violent on TV newscasts). However, this, as noted in Chapter I, does not include content analysis of all-sports programs on TV.

Most violence depicted involves human agents (79.6 per cent of all violent items) and human targets (81.3 per cent of all violent items).

Whenever specified, the sex of both the doers and the recipients of violence was predominantly male. Women, so far as violence and conflict are concerned, hardly seem to exist in the news and sports worlds.

The age and ethnicity of participants in violence and conflict items were not significant factors. They were mentioned rarely in the sample.

Taking news and sports together, newspapers and TV newscasts carried about the same amount of violence-related and
conflict material. TV newscasts tended to focus more on actual
or threatened violence while newspapers carried more conflict items.
In the sample, 18.3 per cent of newspaper items were violencerelated, compared with 23 per cent on TV newscasts and 21.7 per
cent of newspapers items were conflict-related compared with 16.9
per cent on TV newscasts.

In the case of news only, American TV newscasts carried slightly more violence-related news items than Canadian stations (28.2 per cent of the total for U.S. stations compared with 26.5 per cent on Canadian stations) and significantly fewer conflict-related news items (16.8 per cent of the total on U.S. stations compared with 26.3 per cent on Canadian newscasts). Overall, American stations had more non-violent news items (55 per cent) than Canadian stations (47.1 per cent).

Legal acts of violence and conflict, such as price actions, account for the largest single category of violent and conflict acts in the items studied -- almost 32 per cent of the whole. Clearly illegal acts were involved in just over 20 per cent of the items.

The sports sample in this study did not contain a sufficient number of items for statistically reliable evaluation of all segments planned. In particular, the TV newscast sector proved to contain only 101 sports items of a violence-related or conflict nature (0.7 per cent of the total) overall and the breakdown of this into Canadian TV newscast sports and U.S. TV newscast sports

categories would have involved samples of 66 Canadian items and 35 U.S. items.

In view of the vulnerability of such a small sample to serious distortions, tables on Canadian and U.S. TV sports in newscasts were not constructed.

Now to the detailed tabluations:

A) Generic Type of Action:

Of the total sample of newspaper and TV items studied, 60.0 per cent were non-violent and 40.0 per cent were violence-related or conflict items.

Physical violence and non-violent conflict were the two most common types of activity in the violence-related and conflict items. They accounted for 41.9 per cent and 39.4 per cent of violence-related and conflict items respectively, followed by non-violent crime (11.9 per cent) and threatened or potential violence (6.3 per cent). Psychological violence proved to be relatively insignificant (0.4 per cent) and seven items (0.1 per cent) of the 5,167 violence-related and conflict items were not codable with the five major categories.

There were differences between newspapers and television newscasts, and between Canadian and U.S. television newscasts. Newspapers tended to stress non-violent conflicts in more news items (42.5 per cent of the violent and conflict item total) with physical violence a close second (38.8 per cent of the violence and conflict item total). On TV newscasts, items dealing with physical violence were the most common violent items (47.9 per cent of the violence and conflict item total) with items dealing with non-violent conflict second (29.5 per cent of the violence and conflict item total).

Canadian and American TV stations also reflected important differences in their newscasts. American TV newscasts carried more non-violent items (55 per cent) than Canadian ones did (47.1 per cent) but also placed greater stress on items dealing

with physical violence. Physical violence items made up 55.3 per cent of the violence and conflict items in American TV newscast news compared with 39.6 per cent on Canadian TV newscast news. On Canadian stations, however, there was much greater emphasis on conflict news items (49.8 per cent of violence and conflict items) than there was on American TV newscast news (36.8 per cent of the violence and conflict items).

TABLE 39

Newspaper and TV News and S	Sports (ten	newspapers	and 15 televi	sion stations)
Generic Type	No. of Broadcast/ Published Items	%	No. of Violent* Items	%
No Violence	7746	60.0	0	.0
Physical Violence	2165	16.7	2165	41.9
Psychological Violence	23	.1	23	.4
Threat, Potential Violence	324	2.5	324	6.3
Non-Violent Crime	613	4.8	613	11.9
Non-Violent Conflict	2035	15.8	2035	39.4
Other	7	.1	7	.1
Total	12,913	100.0	5167	100.0

^{*} For obvious reasons of space, "violent" is used to describe the actual category of "violence- and conflict-related" items included in this column.

TABLE 40

Newspaper News and Sports	(ten-paper	sample)		
Generic Type	No. of Broadcast/ Items	%	No. of Violent Items	%
No Violence	5872	59.9	0	.0
Physical Violence	1555	15.9	1555	39.6
Psychological Violence	23	. 2	23	.6
Threat, Potential Violence	219	2.2	219	5.6
Non-Violent Crime	459	4.7	459	11.7
Non-Violent Conflict	1663	17.0	1663	42.4
Other	3	.1	3	.1
Total	9794	100.0	3922	100.0

TABLE 41

Newspaper News Items (ten-paper sample)

Generic Type	No. of Published Items	%	No. of Violent Items	%
No Violence	4416	54.7	0	.0
Physical Violence	1419	17.6	1419	38.8
Psychological Violence	23	.3	23	.6
Threat, Potential Violence	208	2.6	208	5.7
Non- Violent Crime	450	5.6	450	12.3
Non-Violent Conflict	1551	19.2	1551	42.5
Other	3	.0	3	.1
Total	8070	100.0	3654	100.0

TABLE 42

Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper sample)

Generic Type	No. of Published Items	%	No. of Violent Items	%
No Violence	1456	84.5	0	.0
Physical Violence	136	7.9	136	50.7
Threat, Potential Violence	11	.6	11	4.1
Non-Violent Crime	9	•5	9	3.4
Non-Violent Conflict	112	6.5	112	41.8
	170/	100.0		100.0
Total	1724	100.0	268	100.0

TABLE 43

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

Generic Type	No. of Broadcast Items	%	No. of Violent Items	%
No Violence	1874	60.1	0	.0
Physical Violence	610	19.6	610	49.0
Threat, Potential Violence	105	3.4	105	8.4
Non-Violent Crime	154	4.9	154	12.4
Non-Violent Conflict	372	11.9	372	29.9
Other	4	.1	4	.3
Total	3119	100.0	1245	100.0

Generic Type	No. of Broadcast Items	%	No. of Violent Items	%
No Violence	1221	51.6	0	.0
Physical Violence	548	23.2	548	47.9
Threat, Potential Violence	101	4.3	101	8.8
Non-Violent Crime	153	6.5	153	13.4
Non-Violent Conflict	338	14.3	338	29.5
Other	4	.1	4	. 4
Total	2365	100.0	1144	100.0

TAPTE 45

TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)

Generic Type	No. of Broadcast Items	%	No. of Violent Items	%
No Violence	653	86.6	0	.0
Physical Violence	62	8.2	62	61.4
Threat, Potential Violence	4	.5	4	4.0
Non-Violent Crime	1	. 2	1	1.0
Non-Violent Conflict	34	4.5	34	33.6
Other	0	.0	0	.0
Total	754	100.0	101	100.0
lotal	134	100.0	101	100.0

TABLE 46

Canadian TV News (nine-station sample)

Generic Type	No. of Broadcast Items	%	No. of Violent Items	%
No Violence	477	47.1	0	.0
Physical Violence	212	20.9	212	39.6
Threat, Potential Violence	57	5.6	57	10.6
Non-Violent Crime	72	7.1	72	13.4
Non-Violent Conflict	195	19.2	195	36.4
	**************************************		-	
Total	1013	100.0	536	100.0

TABLE 47

American TV News (six-stati	on sample)			
Generic Type	No. of Broadcast Items	%	No. of Violent Items	%
No Violence	744	55.0	0	.0
Physical Violence	336	24.9	336	55.3
Threat, Potential Violence	44	3.3	44	7.2
Non-Violent Crime	81	6.0	81	13.3
Non-Violent Conflict	143	10.5	143	23.5
Other	4	. 3	4	. 7

1352

Total

100.0

608

100.0

B) Agent:

Humans, as noted, were the principal agents or instigators in violence and conflict items studied. They accounted for the main violence and conflict in 79.6 per cent of violence and conflict items studied and were necessarily a factor in the 13.4 per cent of violence and conflict items classified as man-made disasters. Natural disasters accounted for 4.5 per cent of violence and conflict items.

Differences emerged between the media and between Canadian and American TV newscasts. Newspapers stressed human agents more than TV did (81.6 per cent of violence of conflict items in newspapers had human agents, 72.9 per cent of TV newscast items had human agents). Among the human agents, those classified (see Appendix 4) as humans acting on their own legally (i.e. not as agents of the state or formal organizations but in a manner that does not involve lawbreaking) accounted for 41.4 per cent of newspaper violence and conflict items, compared with 30.0% for TV newscasts -- a result probably related to the greater number of conflict items in newspapers cited in Section A above. TV newscasts, for their part, placed greater stress on man-made disasters (17.4 per cent of violence and conflict items carried) than newspapers did (12.2 per cent of violence and conflict items carried).

Sports items provided by both media gave most attention in violence and conflict items to human agents acting on their own legally (63.1 per cent for newspaper sports and 67.3 per cent for TV newscast sports), probably a reflection of coverage of contact sports such as hockey.

In news items, newspapers carried fewer violence and conflict items in which humans acted as agents illegally (29.9 per cent of violence and conflict items) than TV newscasts did (35.0 per cent of violence and conflict items). Again, this difference was probably the consequence of newspapers' greater proportion of conflict items.

Between Canadian and American TV news items, the differences included greater attention to items involving human agents acting illegally and to items involving natural disasters on American TV

newscasts (36.7 per cent humans acting illegally on U.S. newscast news compared with 33.0 per cent on Canadian stations, and 19.2 per cent natural disasters on American stations compared with 16.1 per cent on Canadian stations). Canadian stations, for their part, placed somewhat greater emphasis on humans acting legally and humans with a social mandate.

TABLE 48

Newspapers and TV News and Sports	(ten-paper and 15-station	sample)
Agent	No. of Items	%
Non-Violent*	7746	60.0
Violent*	5167	40.0
	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified	95	1.8
Humans with Social Mandate	564	10.9
Humans on Own, Legal	1996	38.7
Humans Illegally	1544	30.0
Animals, Insects	38	.7
Natural Disasters	233	4.5
Man-Made Disasters	. 695	13.4
Other	2	.0
To	otal 5167	100.0

^{*} The non-violent/violent proportions cited here apply to all the general categories that follow this section and so are not repeated hereafter.

TABLE 49

Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper sai	mple)	
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Agent		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		5872	60.0
Violent		3922	40.0
		No. of	%
		Violent Items	
Unspecified		41	1.0
Humans with Social Mandate		438	11.2
Humans on Own, Legal		1622	41.4
Humans Illegally		1136	29.0
Animals, Insects		29	.7
Natural Disasters		177	4.5
Man-Made Disasters		479	12.2
	Total	3922	100.0

TABLE 50

Newspaper News Items (ten-paper sample)

Agent		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		4416	54.7
Violent		3654	45.3
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		26	.7
Humans with Social Mandate		432	11.8
Humans on Own, Legal		1453	39.8
Humans Illegally		1092	29.9
Animals, Insects		28	.8
Natural Disasters		173	4.7
Man-Made Disasters		450	12.3
	Total	3654	100.0

TABLE 51

Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper sample)

Agent		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		1456	84.5
Violent		268	15.5
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		15	5.6
Humans with Social Mandate		6	2.2
Humans on Own, Legal		169	63.1
Humans Illegally		44	16.4
Animals, Insects		1	. 4
Natural Disasters		4	1.5
Man-Made Disasters		29	10.8
	Total	268	100.0

TABLE 52

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

Agent		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		1874	60.1
Violent		1245	39.9
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		54	4.3
Humans with Social Mandate		126	10.1
Humans on Own, Legal		374	30.0
Humans Illegally		488	32.8
Animals, Insects		9	.7
Natural Disasters		56	4.5
Man-Made Disasters		216	17.4
Other		2	.2
	Total	1245	100.0

TV News Items Only (15-station sample)

Agent		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		1221	51.2
Violent		1144	48.8
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		49	4.3
Humans with Social Mandate		120	10.5
Humans on Own, Legal		306	26.7
Humans Illegally		400	35.0
Animals, Insects		8	.7
Natural Disasters		56	4.9
Man-Made Disasters		203	17.8
Other		2	.1
	Tota1	1144	100.0

TABLE 54

TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)

Agent		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		653	86.6
Violent		101	13.4
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		5	5.0
Humans with Social Mandate		6	5.9
Humans On Own, Legal		68	67.3
Humans Illegally		8	7.9
Animals, Insects		1	1.0
Natural Disasters		0	.0
Man-Made Disasters		13	12.9
	Total	101	100.0

Canadian TV News	(nine-station	sample)
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Agent		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		477	47.1
Violent		536	52.9
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		25	4.7
Humans with Social Mandate		60	11.2
Humans on Own, Legal		163	30.4
Humans Illegally		177	33.0
Animals, Insects		4	.7
Natural Disasters		21	3.9
Man-Made Disasters		86	16.1
	Tota1	536	100.0

TABLE 56

American TV News (six-station sample)

Agent		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		744	55.0
Violent		608	45.0
		No. of Violent Items	%
Un specified		24	3.9
Humans with Social Mandate		60	9.9
Humans On Own, Legal		143	23.5
Humans Illegally		223	36.7
Animals, Insects		4	.7
Natural Disasters		35	5.8
Man-Made Disasters		117	19.2
Other		2	.3
	Total	608	100.0

C) Activity:

Non-violent conflict was the commonest activity involved in the overall sample of violence and conflict items studied (32.3 per cent of the items), but there were quite definite differences within the individual media divisions.

Differences between the newspaper sample and the TV sample were apparent.

TV newscasts carried items dealing with murder, suicide, or other unnatural death more often (23.3 per cent of items for TV news and sports, compared with 14.3 per cent for newspapers) in their violence and conflict items.

Newspapers carried more items dealing with non-violent conflict (35.2 per cent compared with 23.2 per cent).

Among newspapers, news items dealt with non-violent conflict (34.9 per cent, assault and attack (15.8 per cent) and murders, suicides, and death (15.1 per cent) in that order. With newspaper sports, however, the emphasis was on assault and attack first (46.6 per cent) and then non-violent conflict (38.8 per cent).

With television news the patterns were somewhat more closely ranked: 23.3 per cent of items dealt with murder, suicide, or death, 22.8 per cent with non-violent conflict, 16.2 per cent with assault or attack and 14.3 per cent with assault on property. Television sports items focused on assault or attack in 54.5 per cent of cases and non-violent conflict in 27.7 per cent.

Differences appeared between Canadian TV news and American TV news.

Canadian newscasts dealt more with non-violent conflict (27.1 per cent as opposed to 19.0 per cent) and were less concerned about assault on property (12.5 per cent vs. 16.0 per cent). There was marginally greater emphasis on murder, suicide, and death on American TV news (24.3 per cent vs. 22.0 per cent).

The coding categories cited in the tables below were as follows (see Appendix 4 for the full schema):

Unspecified

Murder, Suicide Dying (Unless indicated as unnatural death, natural death is not to be included.)

Assault, Attack
(Any activity threatening or causing injury to living entities. Includes slander, defamation.)

Forcible Detention
(Kidnapping, highjacking, holding hostage, abducting, and the like -- illegally.)

Assault on or Destruction of Property
Vandalism, pollution, theft, strikes and lockouts,
riots, trespass, arson, fraud, embezzlement, forgery,
plagiarism, etcetera.)

Exercising Legal Mandate
(Arresting, pacifying, executing, imprisoning, censoring.)

Expressing Non-Violent Conflict
Protest, demonstration, games and sports,
active competition, labour disputes.)

Breaking the Law in Non-Violent Manner

Other

Note: Categories include both actual and threatened activities.

Newspaper and TV News and Sports (ten-paper and 15-station sample)

Activity

		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		36	.7
Murder, Suicide, Dying	٠.	833	16.1
Assault, Attack		941	18.2
Forcible Detention		76	1.5
Assault on Property		639	12.4
Legal Mandate		568	11.0
Non-Violent Conflict		1669	32.3
Non-Violent Lawbreak		404	7.8
Other		1	.0
	Total	5167	100.0

Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper sample)

Activity

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		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		4	.1
Murder, Suicide, Dying		563	14.3
Assault, Attack		701	17.9
Forcible Detention		60	1.5
Assault on Property		471	12.0
Legal Mandate		442	11.3
Non-Violent Conflict		1380	35.2
Non-Violent Lawbreak		301	7.7
	Total	3922	100.0

Newspaper	News	Items	(ten-paper :	sample)

Activity		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		4416	54.7
Violent		3654	45.3
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified	•	4	.1
Murder, Suicide, Dying		552	15.1
Assault, Attack		576	15.8
Forcible Detention		60	1.7
Assault on Property		458	12.5
Legal Mandate		436	11.9
Non-Violent Conflict		1276	34.9
Non-Violent Lawbreak		292	8.0
	Tota1	3654	100.0

TABLE 60

Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper sample)

Activity		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		1456	84.5
Violent		268	15.5
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		0	.0
Murder, Suicide, Dying		11	4.1
Assault, Attack		125	46.6
Assault on Property		. 13	4.9
Legal Mandate		6	2.2
Non-Violent Conflict		104	38.8
Non-Violent Lawbreak		9	3.4
	Total	268	100.0

	TV	News	and	Sports	Items	(15-station	sample)
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Activity		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		1874	60.1
Violent		1245	39.9
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		32	2.6
Murder, Suicide, Dying		270	21.7
Assault, Attack		240	19.3
Forcible Detention		16	1.3
Assault on Property		168	13.5
Legal Mandate		126	10.1
Non-Violent Conflict		289	23.2
Non-Violent Lawbreak		103	8.3
Other		1	.0
	Total	1245	100.0

TABLE 62

TV News Items Only (15-station sam

Activity		No. of	%
		Items	
Non-Violent		1221	51.2
Violent		1144	48.8
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		32	2.8
Murder, Suicide, Dying		266	23.3
Assault, Attack		185	16.2
Forcible Detention		13	1.2
Assault on Property		164	14.3
Legal Mandate		120	10.5
Non-Violent Conflict		261	22.8
Non-Violent Lawbreak		102	8.9
Other		1	.0
	Total	1144	100.0

TABLE 63

TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)

Activity		No. of Items	%.
Non-Violent		653	86.6
Violent		101	13.4
		No, of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		0	.0
Murder, Suicide, Dying		4	4.0
Assault, Attack		55	54.5
Forcible Detention		3	3.0
Assault on Property		4	4.0
Legal Mandate		6	5.9
Non-Violent Conflict		28	27.7
Non-Violent Lawbreak		1	.9
Other		0	.0
	Total	101	100.0

TABLE 64

Canadian TV News (nine-station sample)

Activity		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		477	47.1
Violent		536	52.9
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		14	2.6
Murder, Suicide, Dying		118	22.0
Assault, Attack		78	14.6
Forcible Detention		6	1.1
Assault on Property		67	12.5
Legal Mandate		60	11.2
Non-Violent Conflict		145	27.1
Non-Violent Lawbreak		48	8.9
	Total	536	100.0

American TV News (six-station sample)

Activity		No. of Items	%
Non-Violent		744	55.0
Violent		608	45.0
		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		18	2.9
Murder, Suicide, Dying		148	24.3
Assault, Attack		107	17.6
Forcible Detention		7	1.2
Assault on Property		97	16.0
Legal Mandate		60	9.9
Non-Violent Conflict		116	19.0
Non-Violent Lawbreak		54	8.9
Other		1	.2
	Total	608	100.0

D) Target:

As with agents, humans were the principal targets in the violence and conflict sample studied. Overall, 81.3 per cent of the violence and conflict items had human targets. Property and the environment were the target of 13.3 per cent of the violence and conflict items. (The correlation is close: 81.4 per cent of the agents were humans too, as noted in Table 48 above.)

The only large variation among media and other categories emerged between American and Canadian TV newscast news. The targets were individual humans for 39.8 per cent of American TV news items in the violence and conflict category compared with only 33.2 per cent for Canadian TV news items. Conversely, 42.3 per cent of the Canadian TV newscast news items had human groups as targets, compared with only 33.4 per cent for American TV newscast news items. The reasons for this difference are not clear.

TABLE 66

Newspaper and TV News and Sports (ten-paper and 15-station sample)

Target		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		119	2.3
Se1f		100	1.9
Other Human		1715	33.2
Other Human Groups		2390	46.2
Animals, Insects		55	1.1
Property, Environment		685	13.3
None		101	2.0
Other		2	.0
	Total	5167	100.0

TABLE 67

Newspaper News and Sports	((ten-paper sample)	
Target		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		45	1.1
Self		80	2.0
Other Human		1227	31.3
Other Human Groups		1936	49.4
Animals, Insects		36	.9
Property, Environment		512	13.1
None		84	2.2
Other		. 2	.0
	Total	3922	100.0

Newspaper News Items	(ten-pape	er sample)	
Target		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		37	1.0
Self		67	1.9
Other Human		1100	30.1
Other Human Groups		1835	50.2
Animals, Insects		36	1.0
Property, Environment		497	13.6
None		80	2.2
Other		2	.0
	Total	3654	100.0

Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper	sample)	
Target	No. of Violent Item	%
Unspecified	8	3.0
Self	13	4.8
Other Human	127	47.4
Other Human Groups	101	37.7
Property, Environment	15	5.6
None	4	1.5
To		100.0
TABLE 70		
TV News and Sports Items (15-stat	ion sample)	
Target	No. of Violent Item	% ns
Unspecified	74	6.0
Self	20	1.6
Other Human	488	39.1
Other Human Groups	454	36.5
Animals, Insects	19	1.5
Property, Environment	173	13.9
None	17	1.4
Тс	nta1 1245	100.0
TABLE 71		
TV News Items Only (15-station s	ample)	
Target	No. of Violent Item	% ns
Unspecified	73	6.3
Self	18	1.6
Other Human	420	36.7
Other Human Groups	430	37.6
Animals, Insects	19	1.7
Property, Environment	167	14.6
None	17	1.5

Total 114 4

100.0

TABLE 72

TV Sports	Items	Only	(15-station	sample)
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Target		No. of Violent Items	. %
Unspecified		1	1.0
Self		2	2.0
Other Human		68	67.3
Other Human Groups		24	23.8
Animals, Insects		0	.0
Property, Environment : .		6	5.9
None		0	.0
	Total	101 .	100.0

Canadian TV News (nine-station sample)

Target		No. of Violent	Items	%
Unspecified:		38		7.1
Self		10		1.9
Other Human		178		33.2
Other Human Groups		227	· .	42.3
Animals, Insects		8		1.5
Property, Environment		70		13.1
None		5		.9
	Total	536		100.0

TABLE 74

American TV News (six-station sample)

Target	* . *	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		35	5.6
Self		8	1.4
Other Human		242	39.8
Other Human Groups		203	33.4
Animals, Insects		11	1.8
Property, Environment		97	16.0
None			2.0
	Total	608	100.0

E) Direct Consequences:

Somewhat surprisingly, the direct consequences of the violence or conflict items examined were not specified almost half of the time (45.7 per cent of items). This seems to be a necessary consequence of the ongoing but fleeting nature of news and sports coverage, but is a little puzzling in view of the fact that direct consequences were unspecified more often in the newspaper sample (47.9 per cent) than in the TV sample (38.6 per cent) despite the greater emphemerality of TV and its more frequent editions.

Activities specified stressed injury in the case of sports and death in the case of news.

The American TV news sample differed from the Canadian one in several respects. Consequences were specified more often in the violence and conflict items in the American news newscasts (only 34.4 per cent were unspecified, compared with 44.2 per cent on Canadian TV news newscasts). Death and injury were cited more frequently in American TV news newscasts (27.6 per cent of items cited death and 10.9 per cent injury in the American violence and conflict sample, compared with 23.9 per cent death and 7.6 per cent injury on Canadian TV news newscasts. Property or environmental damage were cited more often in American news newscasts (13.1 per cent of items) than on Canadian TV news newscasts (8.4 per cent of items).

The preoccupation with death in the violence and conflict items on TV news in the sample is striking. When consequences are specified at all, death is cited for more than 40 per cent of the violence and conflict items involved. This seems to be a frequency very much at odds with reality.

Property or environmental damage were mentioned more often on American TV newscasts (13.1 per cent) than on Canadian TV newscasts (8.4 per cent).

Newspaper and TV News and Sports (ten-paper and 15-station sample)

Direct Consequences		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		2360	45.7
Death		941	18.2
Injury		456	8.8
Psychological Damage		27	.5
Uproar, Dislocation		307	5.9
Socioeconomic		168	3.3
Property, Environmental Damage	2	554	10.7
None		344	6.7
Other		10	. 2
	Total	5167	100.0

Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper and 15-station sample)

Direct Consequences		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		1879	47.9
Death		641	16.3
Injury		311	7.9
Psychological Damage		22	.6
Uproar, Dislocation		258	6.6
Socioeconomic		108	2.8
Property, Environmental Damage		424	10.8
None		269	6.9
Other		10	.2
	Total	3922	100.0

TABLE 77

Newspaper News Items (ten-paper sample)

Direct Consequences		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		1741	47.6
Death		630	17.2
Injury		237	6.5
Psychological Damage		22	.6
Uproar, Dislocation		246	6.7
Socioeconomic		107	2.9
Property, Environmental Damage		411	11.3
None		250	6.9
Other		10	.3
	m . 1	0.654	100.0
	Total	3654	100.0

Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper sample)

Direct Consequences	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified	138	51.5
Death	11	4.1
Injury	74	27.6
Uproar, Dislocation	12	4.5
Socioeconomic	1	.4
Property, Environmental Damage	13	4.8
None	19	7.1
Total	268	100.0

TABLE 79

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

Direct Consequences		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		481	38.6
Death		300	24.0
Injury		145	11.7
Psychological Damage		5	.4
Uproar, Dislocation		49	4.0
Socioeconomic		60	4.8
Property, Environmental Damage		130	10.5
None		75	6.0
	Total	1245	100.0

TABLE 80

TV News Items Only (15-station sample)

Direct Consequences		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		446	40.0
Death		296	25.9
Injury		107	9.4
Psychological Damage		2	.2
Uproar, Dislocation		45	3.9
Socioeconomic		56	4.9
Property, Environmental Damage		125	10.9
None		67	5.8
	Total	1144	100.0

TABLE 81

TV Sports Items Only (nine-station sample)

Direct Consequences		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		35	34.6
Death		4	4.0
Injury		38	37.6
Psychological Damage		3	2.9
Uproar, Dislocation		4	4.0
Socioeconomic		4	4.0
Property, Environmental	Damage	5	5.0
None		8	7.9
	Total	101	100.0

TABLE 82

Canadian TV News (nine-station sample)

Direct Consequences		No. of Violent Items	'e
Unspecified		237	44.2
Death		128	23.9
Injury		41	7.6
Psychological Damage		1	.2
Uproar, Dislocation		21	4.0
Socioeconomic		27	5.0
Property, Environmental Damage		45	8.4
None		36	6.7
	Total	536	100.0

TABLE 83

American TV News (six-station sample)

Direct Consequences		No. of Violent Items	7.
Unspecified		209	34.4
Death		168	27.6
Injury		66	10.9
Psychological Damage		1	.2
Uproar, Dislocation		24	3.9
Socioeconomic		29	4.8
Property, Environmental Damage		80	13.1
None		31	5.1
	Total	608	100.0

F) Context or Motives of Action:

Relatively sharp differences between newspaper and television news practice emerged when context of action was examined. Newspaper news items dwelt on matters of religion, racial political, or ideological conviction (the ideological category) most frequently (35.8 per cent), with accidents or natural disasters second (28.7 per cent). TV news, on the other hand, most frequently cited contexts involving the influence of psychosis, drugs, liquor, mental illness, medications, and other intoxications (the lunacy, deviance category) for a total of 33.4 per cent of items, with accidents (24.8 per cent) and personal gain (17.2 per cent) following.

To the extent that the sample proportions provided an indication of general news priorities for newspapers and TV, it would seem that religious, racial, political, and ideological differences and psychoses, drugs, liquor, mental illness, medication, and other intoxications are of particular importance — almost half of the violence and conflict items in the sample or 20 per cent of the total number of items studied dealt with these topics.

Differences between the media emerged as well. The newspaper sample of violence and conflict items had a greater proportion of items (35.9 per cent) dealing with the ideological category than did TV news and sports (11.2 per cent). Items on TV newscasts had a greater percentage in the lunacy and deviance category (31.3 per cent compared with 17.3 per cent) and in the personal gain category (17.2 per cent compared with 3.4 per cent). The same differences emerged for straight news as well.

TV sports items in the newscasts studied made more of personal gain (15.8 per cent to nil for newspaper sports items). Newspaper sports items

in the violence and conflict sample were more concerned with ideological issues (31.7 per cent of items compared with 9.9 per cent for TV sports) and lunacy and deviance (12.3 per cent compared with 5.9 per cent).

TABLE 84

Newspaper and TV News and Sports	(ten-paper and 15-station	sample)
Context of Action	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified	241	4.7
Personal Gain	344	6.6
Accident	1384	27.8
War, Rebellion, Etc.	440	8.5
Lunacy, Deviance	1067	21.7
Ideological	1531	29.6
Games and Sports	151	2.9
Other	9	.2
Tota	5167	100.0

Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper sample)

Context of Action		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		147	3.7
Personal Gain		131	3.4
Accident		1085	27.7
War, Rebellion, Etc.		390	9.9
Ideological		1392	35.9
Lunacy, Deviance		679	17.3
Games and Sports		96	2.4
Other		2	.1
	Total	3922	100.0

TABLE 86

Newspaper News Items (ten-paper sample)

Context of Action		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		132	3.6
Personal Gain		131	3.6
Accident		1049	28.7
War, Rebellion, Etc.		381	10.4
Ideological		1307	35.8
Lunacy, Deviance		646	17.7
Games and Sports		6	.2
Other		2	.0
	Total	3654	100.0

TABLE 87

Newspaper	Sports	Ttems	(ten-paper	cammial
ricaopaper	OPOLEO		(com baber	oampre,

Context of Action		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		15	5.6
Accident		36	13.4
War, Rebellion, Etc.		9	3.4
Ideological		85	31.7
Lunacy, Deviance		33	12.3
Games and Sports		90	33.6
	Total	268	100.0

TABLE 88

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

Context of Action		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		94	7.6
War, Rebellion, Etc.		50	4.0
Lunacy, Deviance		388	31.3
Ideological		139	11.2
Personal Gain		213	17.2
Accident		299	24.1
Games and Sports		55	4.4
Other		7	.2
	Total	1245	100.0

TV News Items Only (15-station sample)

Context of Action		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		91	7.9
War, Rebellion, Etc.		50	4.4
Lunacy, Deviance		382	33.4
Ideological		129	11.3
Personal Gain		197	17.2
Accident		284	24.8
Games and Sports		4	.3
Other		7	.7
	Total	1144	100.0

TABLE 90

TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)

Context of Action		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		3	3.0
War, Rebellion, Etc.		0	.0
Lunacy, Deviance		6	5.9
Ideological		10	9.9
Personal Gain		16	15.8
Accident		15	14.9
Games and Sports		51	50.5
Other		0	.0
	Total	101	100.0

TABLE 91

Canadian TV News	(nine-statio	on sample)	
Context of Action		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		44	8.2
War, Rebellion, Etc.		25	4.7
Lunacy, Deviance		169	31.5
Ideological		76	14.2
Personal Gain		100	18.7
Accident		113	21.1
Games and Sports		4	. 7
Other		5	.9
	Total	536	100.0

TABLE 92

American	TV News	(six-station	sample)
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Context of Action		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		47	7.8
War. Rebellion, Etc.		25	4.1
Lunacy, Deviance		213	35.1
Ideological		53	8.7
Personal Gain		97	16.0
Accident		171	28.1
Games and Sports		0	.0
Other		2	.3
	Total	608	100.0

G) Action Time:

TABLE 94

The time at which violence or conflict events occurred was unspecified or irrelevant to the content of the item in the great majority of instances (78.3% overall). When specified, it was daytime in about 15% of cases and nighttime in about 6%.

TABLE 93

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Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper sample)

Action time		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		2004	51.1
Irrelevant		1068	51.1
Night		253	6.5
Day		597	15.2
	Marka 1	2000	100.0
	Total	3922	100.0

TABLE 95

Newspaper	News	Items	(ten-paper	eamnle)

Action Time		No. of Violent Items	, Is
Unspecified		1825	49.9
Irrelevant		1033	28.3
Night		229	6.3
Day		567	15.5
	Total	3654	100.0

Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper sample)

Action Time		No. of Violent Items	7,5
Unspecified		179	66.8
Irrelevant		35	13.1
Night		24	8.9
Day		30	11.2
	Total	268	100.0

TABLE 97

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

Action Time		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		536	43.0
Irrelevant		439	35.3
Night		72	5.8
Day		198	15.9
	Total	1245	100.0

TABLE 98

TV News	Items	Only	(15-station	sample)

Action Time		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		484	42.3
Irrelevant		421	36.8
Night		61	5.3
Day		178	15.6
	Total	1144	100.0

TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)

Action Time		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		52	51.5
Irrelevant		18	17.8
Night		11	10.9
Day		20	19.8
	Total	101	100.0

TABLE 100

Canadian TV News (nine-station sample)

Action Time		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		220	41.1
Irrelevant		208	38.8
Night		22	4.1
Day		86	16.0
	Total	536	100.0

TABLE 101

American TV News (six-station sample)

Action Time		No. of Violent Itesm	%
Unspecified		264	74.6
Irrelevant		213	15.6
Night		39	2.9
Day		92	6.9
	Total	608	100.0

H) Setting:

TABLE 103

The fact that the majority of conflict and violence items occurred in urban settings was probably to be expected, but the extent of the preponderance (65.3% vs. 5.0%) seems striking.

TABLE 102

Newspaper and TV News and Sports (ten-paper and 15-station sample)

Setting		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		673	13.0
Irrelevant		539	10.4
Urban		3375	65.3
Rural		256	5.0
Mixed		135	2.6
Other		189	3.7
	Total	5167	100.0

Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper sample)

Setting		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		413	10.6
Irrelevant		366	9.3
Urban		2718	69.3
Rural		178	4.5
Mixed		103	2.6
Other		144	3.7
	Total	3922	100.0

TABLE 104

Setting		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		367	10.0
Irrelevant		348	9.5
Urban		2523	69.1
Rural		175	4.8
Mixed		102	2.8
Other		139	3.8
	Total	3654	100.0

Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper sample)

Setting		No. of Violent Items	7,
Unspecified		46	17.1
Irrelevant		18	6.7
Urban		195	72.8
Rural		3	1.1
Mixed		l	.4
Other		5	1.9
	Total	268	100.0

TABLE 106

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

Setting		No. of Violent Items	70
Unspecified		260	20.9
Irrelevant		173	13.9
Urban		657	52.8
Rural		78	6.3
Mixed		32	2.5
Other		45	3.6
	Total	1245	100.0

TV News Items Only (15.	-station sample)
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Setting		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		236	20.6
Irrelevant		164	14.3
Urban		593	51.9
Rural		76	6.6
Mixed		32	2.8
Other		43	3.8
	Total	1144	100.0

TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)

Setting		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		24	23.7
Irrelevant		9	8.9
Urban		64	63.4
Rural		2	2.0
Mixed		0	.0
Other		2	2.0
	Total	101	100.0

TABLE 109

Canadian TV News (nine-station sample)

Setting		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		102	19.0
Irrelevant		85	15.9
Urban		267	49.8
Rural		48	9.0
Mixed		11	2.1
Other		23	4.2
	Total	536	100.0

TABLE 110

American TV News (six-station sample)

Setting	,	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		134	22.0
Irrelevant		79	13.0
Urban		326	53.6
Rural		28	4.6
Mixed	.	21	3.5
Other		20	3.3
	Total	608	100.0

I) Weapon or Medium of Harm:

As noted, libel or blasphemy (essentially verbal abuse in most instances) was the most common weapon or medium of harm employed in the violence and conflict sample studied. These accounted for 32.6 per cent of the violence and conflict items overall, followed by acts of nature -- such as fires, floods, earthquakes, and the like (8.4 per cent) and red tape (6.3 per cent). However, a relatively large number of violence and conflict items did not have the weapon or medium of harm specified (19.9 per cent of items had weapons unspecified or irrelevant).

Differences were apparent between media and media categories.

Overall and in the case of news items only, newspapers in the violence and conflict sample carried a greater proportion of items in which the weapon was libel or blasphemy (36.2 per cent overall, 36.3 per cent for news), than did the TV newscasts (21.4 per cent overall and 21.3 per cent for news). The same was true of red tape with newspapers carrying 7.1 per cent overall and 7.3 per cent for news compared with 3.5 per cent overall and 3.5 per cent for news on TV newscasts.

TV newscasts underlined their built-in concern with picture possibilities by carrying more violence and conflict items about weapons such as acts of nature (11.3 per cent compared with newspapers 7.4 per cent overall), industrial processes (5.5 per cent compared with 2.9 per cent) and the actions of crowds and mobs (7.8 per cent compared with 5.1 per cent).

In the sports sector, TV newscasts placed much greater emphasis on the human body as a weapon (30.7 per cent compared with 14.2 per cent for newspaper sports), probably for pictorial reasons too. Libel or blasphemy was cited more often in newspaper sports items (34.3 per cent of items compared with 22.8 per cent in TV newscasts).

Canadian and American TV newscasts were generally quite similar. The only large differences were in the libel and blasphemy category (Canadian stations had 27.4 per cent of their news items in this category compared with 15.8 per cent for American stations), and in the crowd and mob category (Canadian stations had 9.7 per cent, American stations 7.1 per cent).

TABLE 111

Newspaper and TV News and Sports	(ten-paper and 15-stat	ion sample)
Weapon or Medium of Harm	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified or Irrelevant	1032	19.9
Body	159	3.1
Firearm	268	5.2
Small Hand Weapons	168	3.3
Vehicles	301	5.8
Explosives, Etc.	106	2.1
Crowd, Mob, Army	298	5.8
Red Tape	324	6.3
Libel, Blasphemy	1686	32.6
Medical Procedure	24	.4
Alcohol, Drugs, Etc.	141	2.7
Act of Nature	432	8.4
Animal Violence	30	.6
Industrial Processes	181	3.5
Other	17	.3
То	tal 5167	100.0

.4

100.0

15

3654

TABLE 112

Other

TABLE 112		
Newspaper News and Sports	. (ten-paper sample)	
Weapon or Medium of Harm	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified or Irrelevant	716	18.3
Body	102	2.6
Firearm	205	5.2
Small Hand Weapons	127	3.5
Vehicles	214	5.5
Explosives, Etc.	79	2.0
Crowd, Mob, Army	201	5.1
Red Tape	280	7.1
Libel, Blasphemy	1420	36.2
Medical Procedure	17	.5
Alcohol, Drugs, Etc.	116	3.0
Act of Nature	291	7.4
Animal Violence	25	.6
Industrial Processes	112	2.9
Other	17	.4
	Total 3922	100.0
TABLE 113		
Newspaper News Items (te	n-paper sample)	
Weapon or Medium of Harm	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified or Irrelevant	651	17.8
Body	64	1.8
Firearm	203	5.6
Small Hand Weapons	110	3.0
Vehicles	191	5.2
Explosives, Etc.	78	2.1
Crowd, Mob, Army	193	5.3
Red Tape	267	7.3
Libel, Blasphemy	1328	36.3
Medical Procedure	17	.5
Alcohol, Drugs, Etc.	116	3.2
Act of Nature	288	7.9
Animals Violence	24	.6
Industrial Processes	109	3.0

Total

TABLE 114

Newspaper S	Sports	Items (ten-paper	sample)
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Weapon or Medium of Harm		No. of Violent Items	,
Unspecified or Irrelevant		65	24.2
Body		38	14.2
Firearm		2	.8
Small Hand Weapons		17	6.3
Vehicles		23	8.6
Explosives, Etc.		1	.4
Crowd, Mob, Army		8	3.0
Red Tape		13	4.9
Libel, Blasphemy		92	34.3
Act of Nature		3	1.1
Animal Violence		1	• 4
Industrial Processes		3	1.1
Other		2	. 7
	Total	268	100.0

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

Weapon or Medium of Harm		No. of Violent Items	1/2
Unspecified or Irrelevant		316	25.4
Body		57	4.6
Firearm		63	5.1
Small Hand Weapons		41	3.3
Vehicles		87	7.0
Explosives, Etc.		27	2.1
Crowd, Mob, Army		97	7.8
Red Tape		44	3.5
Libel, Blasphemy		266	21.4
Medical Procedure		7	.6
Alcohol, Drugs, Etc.		25	2.0
Act of Nature		141	11.3
Animals Violence		5	.4
Industrial Processes		69	5.5
	Total	1245	100.0

100.0

TABLE 116

TV News Items Only (15-station sample)

Weapon or Medium of Harm	No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified or Irrelevant	293	25.5
Body	26	2.3
Firearm	63	5.5
Small Hand Weapons	39	3.4
Vehicles	76	6.7
Explosives, Etc.	26	2.3
Crowd, Mob, Army	95	8.3
Red Tape	40	3.5
Libel, Blasphemy	243	21.3
Medical Procedure	7	.6
Alcohol, Drugs, Etc.	25	2.2
Act of Nature	139	12.2
Animal Violence	4	.3
Industrial Processes	68	5.9
Total	1144	100.0
TABLE 117	Mar dis 1818	
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)		
	No. of Violent Items	%
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)	No. of	% 22.7
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm	No. of Violent Items	
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant	No. of Violent Items 23	22.7
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant Body	No. of Violent Items 23 31	22.7
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant Body Firearm	No. of Violent Items 23 31	22.7 30.7
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant Body Firearm Small Hand Weapons	No. of Violent Items 23 31 0	22.7 30.7 .0 2.0
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant Body Firearm Small Hand Weapons Vehicles	No. of Violent Items 23 31 0 2	22.7 30.7 .0 2.0 10.9
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant Body Firearm Small Hand Weapons Vehicles Explosives, Etc.	No. of Violent Items 23 31 0 2 11	22.7 30.7 .0 2.0 10.9
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant Body Firearm Small Hand Weapons Vehicles Explosives, Etc. Crowd, Mob, Army	No. of Violent Items 23 31 0 2 11 1 2	22.7 30.7 .0 2.0 10.9 1.0 2.0
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant Body Firearm Small Hand Weapons Vehicles Explosives, Etc. Crowd, Mob, Army Red Tape	No. of Violent Items 23 31 0 2 11 1 2 4	22.7 30.7 .0 2.0 10.9 1.0 2.0 3.9
TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample) Weapon or Medium of Harm Unspecified or Irrelevant Body Firearm Small Hand Weapons Vehicles Explosives, Etc. Crowd, Mob, Army Red Tape Libel, Blasphemy	No. of Violent Items 23 31 0 2 11 1 2 4 23	22.7 30.7 .0 2.0 10.9 1.0 2.0 3.9 22.8

Total

101

TABLE 118

Canadian TV News (nine-station sample)

Weapon or Medium of Harm		No. of Violent Items	;
Unspecified or Irrelevant		130	24.2
Body		6	1.1
Firearm		24	4.5
Small Hand Weapons		14	2.6
Vehicles		34	6.4
Explosives, Etc.		16	3.0
Crowd, Mob, Army		52	9.7
Red Tape		15	2.8
Libel, Blasphemy		147	27.4
Medical Procedure		1	. 2
Alcohol, Drugs, Etc.		7	1.3
Act of Nature		59	11.0
Animal Violence		2	. 4
Industrial Processes		29	5.4
	Total	536	100.0
TARLE 119			

TABLE 119

American TV News (six-station sample)

Weapon or Medium of Harm		No. of Violent Items	1,
Unspecified or Irrelevant		163	26.8
Body	*	20	3.3
Firearm		39	6.4
Small Hand Weapons		25	4.1
Vehicles		42	6.9
Explosives, Etc.		10	1.6
Crowd, Mob, Army		43	7.1
Red Tape		2 5	4.1
Libel, Blasphemy		96	15.8
Medical Procedure		6	1.0
Alcohol, Drugs, Etc.		18	3.0
Act of Nature		80	13.2
Animal Violence		2	.3
Industrial Processes		39	6.4
	Total	608	100.0

J) Sex of Agent/Target:

When specified, the sex of the agents or doers of violence or conflict in our sample was predominantly male (34.3 per cent) over female (3.8 per cent). Among targets to whom violence was done, males also predominated, but less strikingly (19.9 per cent versus 6.3 per cent when specified).

As might be expected, male emphasis was greatest in sports items (64.9 per cent of newspaper sports and 55.4 per cent for TV sports) among agents and among targets (54.8 per cent in newspaper sports and 64.4 per cent on TV sports).

TABLE 120

Newspaper and TV News and Sports (ten-paper and 15-station sample)

Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		2103	40.7
Irrelevant		979	18.9
Male		1765	34.2
Female		197	3.8
Male and Female		123	2.4
	Total	5167	100.0

TABLE 121

Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper sample)

Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		1537	39.2
Irrelevant		695	17.7
Male		1453	37.1
Female		157	4.0
Male and Female		80	2.0
		0.0.0.0	100 0
	Total	3922	100.0

TABLE 122

Newspaper News Items (te	n-paper sample)		
Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	,
Unspecified		1509	41.3
Irrelevant		643	17.6
Male		1279	35.0
Female		145	4.0
Male and Female		78	2.1
	Total	3654	100.0
TABLE 123			
Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper sample)	
Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		28	10.4
Irrelevant		52	19.4
Male		174	64.9
Female		12	4.5
Male and Female		2	.8
	Total	268	100.0
TABLE 124			
TV News and Sports Items	(15-station sam	ple)	
Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		566	45.2
Irrelevant		284	22.9
Male		312	25.2
Female		40	3.2
Male and Female		43	3.5
	Total	1245	100.0

TABLE 125

TV News Items Only (15-sta	ation sample)		
Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		537	46.9
Irrelevant		270	23.6
Male		256	22.4
Female		39	3.4
Male and Female		42	3.7
	Total	1144	100.0
TABLE 126			
TV Sports Items Only (15-	-station sample))	
Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		29	28.7
Irrelevant		14	13.9
Male		56	55.4
Female		1	1.0
Male and Female		1	1.0
	Total	101	100.0
TABLE 127			
Canadian TV News (nine-sta	ation sample)		
Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		270	50.4
Irrelevant		112	20.9
Male		133	24.8
Female		7	1.3
Male and Female		14	2.6
	Total	536	100.0

TABLE 128

American		News	(six-station	sample)
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Sex of Agent		No. of Violent Items	. ,
Unspecified		267	43.9
Irrelevant		158	26.0
Male		123	20.2
Female		32	5.3
Male and Female		28	4.6
	Total	608	100.0

TABLE 129

Newspapers and TV News and Sports (ten-paper and 15-station sample)

Sex of Target		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		2806	54.3
Irrelevant		853	16.5
Male		1026	19.9
Female		326	6.3
Male and Female		156	3.0
	Total	5167	100.0

TABLE 130

Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper sample)

Sex of Target		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		2153	54.9
Irrelevant		641	16.3
Male		767	19.6
Female		260	6.6
Male and Female		101	2.6
		2000	100.0
	Total	3922	100.0

TABLE 131

Sex of Target		No. of	%
DOM 01 101000		Violent Items	
Unspecified		2086	57.0
Irrelevant		600	16.4
Male		620	17.0
Female		252	7.0
Male and Female		96	2.6
	Total	3654	100.0
TABLE 132			
Newspaper Sports Items	(ten-paper sample	e)	
Sex of Target		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		67	25.0
Irrelevant		41	15.3
Male		147	54.8
Female		8	3.0
Male and Female		5	1.9
	Total	268	100.0
TABLE 133			
TV News and Sports Items	(15-station sam	nple)	
Sex of Target		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		53	52.3
Trrelevant		212	17.1
Male		259	20.9
Female		66	5.3
Male and Female		55	4.4
	Total	1245	100.0

TABLE 134

TV News Items Only (15-statio	on sample)		
Sex of Target		No. of Violent Items	7 1
Unspecified		625	54.6
Irrelevant		206	18.0
Male		194	17.0
Female		64	5.6
Male and Female		55	4.8
	Total	1144	100.0
TABLE 135			
TV Sports Items Only (15-stat	cion sample)		
Sex of Target		No. of Violent Items	7
Unspecified		28	27.7
Irrelevant		6	5.9
Male		6 5	64.4
Female		2	2.0
Male and Female		0	.0
	Total	101	100.0
TABLE 136			
Canadian TV News (nine-station	n sample)		
Sex of Target		No. of Violent Items	%
Unspecified		318	59.3
Irrelevant		85	15.9
Male		82	15.3
Female		26	4.9
Male and Female		25	4.6
	Total	536	100.0

TABLE 137

American	TV	News	(six-station sample))

Sex of Target		No. of Violent Items	%1
Unspecified		307	50.5
Irrelevant		121	19.9
Male		112	18.4
Female		38	6.3
Male and Female		30	4.9
		-	
	Total	608	100.0

Scenarios:

As discussed in the preceding chapter on our research methodology, 23 scenarios were tested and found sufficient to cover about 90% of violence and conflict items in our sample. These were defined as follows:

- (1) People die from causes other than natural.
- (2) The actions of legal governments, or their representatives, result in the death of people.
- (3) The actions of legal governments, or their representatives, result in social or economic dislocation.
- (4) The actions of legal governments, or their representatives, result in non-violent conflict with other people.
- (5) People, acting on their own, apparently legally, cause the death of people.
- (6) People, acting on their own, apparently legally, cause injury to people.
- (7) People, acting on their own, apparently legally, are involved in non-violent conflict, resulting in social or economic dislocation.
- (8) People, acting on their own, apparently legally, are involved in non-violent conflict.
- (9) People acting illegally or insanely do physical violence to other people or to property.
- (10) People acting illegally or insanely cause the death of other people, with hand weapons.
- (11) People acting illegally or insanely cause the death of other people.
- (12) People acting illegally or insanely cause injury to other people, with hand weapons.
- (13) People acting illegally or insanely cause injury to other people.
- (14) People acting illegally or insanely cause damage to property.
- (15) People threaten to commit violent crimes against other people or property.
- (16) People commit non-violent crimes against other people or property, resulting in social or economic dislocation.

- (17) People commit non-violent crimes against other people or property.
- (18) A natural disaster causes the death of people.
- (19) A natural disaster causes injury to people, or damage to property.
- (20) Accidents arising from highway, marine and air traffic result in the death of people.
- (21) Accidents arising from human error or irresponsibility result in the death of people.
- (22) Accidents arising from human error or irresponsibility result in damage to property or the environment.
- (23) Accidents arising from human error or irresponsibility threaten to take place or result in physical violence.

As is indicated below, the category of people engaging in legal, non-violent conflict was by far the most common scenario in our sample (29 per cent of the violence and conflict sample overall). Violent noscenario items came next (10.7 per cent overall), followed by non-violent crime with unspecified consequences (8.0 per cent), mandate conflict (4.7 per cent), and other murders (4.5 per cent).

Differences between media and between media categories can be noted.

Newspapers in the sample placed much more emphasis on legal conflict items

(people acting on their own, apparently legally, are involved in non-violent conflict). In the news category, newspapers carried 31.6 per cent legal conflict items in the violence- and conflict-related total, compared with only 19.4 per cent for the TV news sample. TV news, on the other hand, made more of damage in man-made disasters (5.8 per cent compared with 3.4 per cent in newspaper news).

In sports, many more items proved to be outside the scenario boundaries
-- 22.4 per cent of the violence and conflict sample for newspaper sports
and 29.7 per cent for TV newscast sports. And while legal conflict scenarios
were those most commonly specified, the second most common sports scenario

was the legal human-injury category (23.7 per cent for TV, 11.9 per cent for newspapers). Newspaper sports also place emphasis on scenarios in the other criminal assault category (9.7 per cent for newspaper sports, 3.0 per cent for TV).

Canadian news differed from American TV news in the incidence of legal conflict scenario items (22.9 per cent of violence- and conflict-related items on Canadian newscasts, 16.3 per cent on U.S. newscasts), mandate conflict items (7.5 per cent, of Canadian newscasts, 2.3 per cent U.S.) and other criminal assaults (5.6 per cent on U.S. TV newscasts, only 3.0 per cent on Canadian TV newscasts).

TABLE 138

Newspaper and TV News and Sports (ten-paper and 15-station sample)

		N C	0/
Scenarios		No. of Violent Items	%
Random Deaths Human		45	.9
Mandate Causes Death		106	2.0
Mandate Dislocation		130	2.5
Mandate Conflict		244	4.7
Human Killing Legal		75	1.4
Human Injury Legal		96	1.8
Legal Conflict Dislocation		185	3.6
Legal Conflict		1500	29.0
Random Criminal Violence		48	.9
Murder with Hand Weapons		168	3.3
Other Murders		234	4.5
Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons		99	1.9
Other Criminal Assaults		199	3.9
		199	3.7
Violent Criminal Assault on Property		91	1.8
Criminal Threat		72	1.4
Non-Violent Crime with Socio-Economic Consequences		188	3.6
Non-Violent Crime with		414	0 0
Unspecified Consequences		414	8.0
Death Natural Disasters		85	1.8
Damage Natural Disasters		147	2.8
Deaths Auto Accident		106	2.1
Deaths in Man-Made Disasters		62	1.2
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		199	3.9
Potential Man-Made Disasters		123	2.4
Violent no Scenario		551	10.7
Non-Violent no Scenario		0	.0
	Total	5167	100.0

TABLE 139

Newspaper News and Sports (ten-paper sample)

Scenarios		No. of Violent Items	%
Random Deaths Human		16	.4
Mandate Causes Death		80	2.0
Mandate Dislocation		106	2.7
Mandate Conflict		189	4.8
Human Killing Legal		56	1.4
Human Injury Legal		61	1.6
Legal Conflict Dislocation		142	3.6
Legal Conflict		1251	31.9
Random Criminal Violence		38	1.0
Murder with Hand Weapons		128	. 3.3
Other Murders		161	4.1
Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons		73	1.9
Other Criminal Assault		146	3.7
Violent Criminal Assault on Property		76	1.9
Criminal Threat		39	1.0
Non-Violent Crime with Socio-Economic Consequences		146	3.7
Non-Violent Crime with Unspecified Consequences		306	7.8
Deaths Natural Disasters		62	1.6
Damage Natural Disasters		113	2.9
Deaths Auto Accident		69	1.8
Deaths in Man-Made Disasters		34	.9
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		131	3.3
Potential Man-Made Disasters		91	2.3
Violent no Scenario		408	10.4
Non-Violent no Scenario		0	.0
	Total	3922	100.0

TABLE 140

Newspaper News Items (ten-paper sample)

Scenarios		No. of Violent Items	%
Random Deaths Human		16	.4
Mandate Causes Death		80	2.2
Mandate Dislocation		104	2.8
Mandate Conflict		185	5.1
Human Killing Legal		53	1.5
Human Injury Legal		29	.8
Legal Conflict Dislocation		131	3.6
Legal Conflict		1156	31.6
Random Criminal Violence		38	1.0
Murder with Hand Weapons		126	. 3.4
Other Murders		161	4.4
Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons		69	1.9
Other Criminal Assaults		120	3.3
Violent Criminal Assault on Property		75	2.1
Criminal Threat		37	1.0
Non-Violent Crime with Socio-Economic Consequences		146	4.0
Non-Violent Crime with Unspecified Consequences		297	8.1
Deaths Natural Disasters		62	1.7
Damage Natural Disasters		108	3.0
Deaths Auto Accident		65	1.8
Deaths in Man-Made Disasters		32	.9
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		125	3.4
Potential Man-Made Disasters		91	2.5
Violent no Scenario		348	9.5
Non-Violent no Scenario		0	.0
	Total	3654	100.0

TABLE 141

Newspaper Sports Items (ten-paper sample

Scenarios		No. of Violent Items	7
Mandate Dislocation		2	. 7
Mandate Conflict		4	1.5
Human Killing Legal		3	1.1
Human Injury Legal		32	11.9
Legal Conflict Dislocation		11	4.1
Legal Conflict		95	35.4
Murder with Hand Weapons		2	. 7
Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons		4	1.5
Other Criminal Assaults		26	9.7
Violent Criminal Assault on Property		1	. 4
Criminal Threat		2	. 7
Non-Violent Crime with Unspecified Consequences		9	3.4
Damage Natural Disasters		5	1.9
Deaths Auto Accident		4	1.5
Deaths in Man-Made Disasters		2	. 7
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		6	2.2
Violent no Scenario		60	22.4
Non-Violent no Scenario		0	.0
	Total	268	100.0

TV News and Sports Items (15-station sample)

TABLE 142

Scenarios		No. of Violent Items	%
Random Deaths Human		29	2.3
Mandate Causes Death		26	2.1
Mandate Dislocation		24	1.9
Mandate Conflict		55	4.4
Human Killing Legal		19	1.5
Human Injury Legal		3 5	2.8
Legal Conflict Dislocation		43	3.4
Legal Conflict		249	20.0
Random Criminal Violence		10	.8
Murder with Hand Weapons		40	3.2
Other Murders		73	5.9
Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons		26	2.1
Other Criminal Assaults		53	4.3
Violent Criminal Assault on Property		15	1.2
Criminal Threat		33	2.6
Non-Violent Crime with Socio-Economic Consequences		42	3.4
Non-Violent Crime with Unspecified Consequences		108	8.7
Deaths Natural Disasters		23	1.8
Damage Natural Disasters		34	2.7
Deaths Auto Accident		37	3.0
Deaths in Man-Made Disasters		28	2.3
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		68	5.5
Potential Man-Made Disasters		32	2.6
Violent no Scenario		143	11.5
Non-Violent no Scenario		0	.0
	Total	1245	100.0

TABLE 143

TV News Items Only (15-station sample)

Scenarios		No. of Violent Items	
Random Deaths Human		29	2.5
Man date Causes Death		26	2.3
Mandate Dislocation		21	1.8
Mandate Conflict		54	4.7
Human Killing Legal		19	1.7
Human Injury Legal		11	1.0
Legal Conflict Dislocation		40	3.5
Legal Conflict		222	19.4
Random Criminal Violence		9	.8
Murder with Hand Weapons		40	3.5
Other Murder		72	6.3
Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons		26	2.3
Other Criminal Assaults		50	4.4
Violent Criminal Assault on Property		15	1.3
Criminal Threat		31	2.7
Non-Violent Crime with Socio-Economic Consequences		41	3.6
Non-Violent Crime with Unspecified Consequences		108	9.4
Deaths Natural Disasters		22	1.9
Damage Natural Disasters		34	3.0
Deaths Auto Accident		35	3.1
Deaths in Man-Made Disasters		28	2.4
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		66	5.8
Potential Man-Made Disasters		32	2.8
Violent no Scenario		113	9.8
Non-Violent no Scenario		0	.0
	Total	1144	100.0

TABLE 144

TV Sports Items Only (15-station sample)

Scenarios		No. of Violent Items	%
Mandate Dislocation		3	3.0
Mandate Conflict		1	1.0
Human Injury Legal		24	23.7
Legal Conflict Dislocation		3	3.0
Legal Conflict		27	26.6
Random Criminal Violence		1	1.0
Other Murders		1	1.0
Other Criminal Assaults		3	3.0
Criminal Threat		2	2.0
Non-Violent Crime with Socio-Economic Consequences		1	1.0
Deaths Natural Disasters		1	1.0
Deaths Auto Accident		2	2.0
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		2	2.0
Violent no Scenario		30	29.7
Non-Violent no Scenario		0	.0
	Total	101	100.0

TABLE 145

Canadian TV News (nine-station sample)

Scenarios	,/	No. of Violent Items	%
Random Deaths Human		14	2.6
Mandate Causes Death		7	1.3
Mandate Dislocation		7	1.3
Mandate Conflict		40	7.5
Human Killing Legal		9	1.7
Human Injury Legal		3	.6
Legal Conflict Dislocation		22	4.1
Legal Conflict		123	22.9
Random Criminal Violence		2	.4
Murder with Hand Weapons		14	. 2.6
Other Murders		35	6.5
Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons		5	.9
Other Criminal Assaults		16	3.0
Violent Criminal Assault on Property		8	1.5
Criminal Threat		20	3.7
Non-Violent Crime with Socio-Economic Consequences		17	3.2
Non-Violent Crime with Unspecified Consequences		52	9.7
Deaths Natural Disasters		6	1.1
Damage Natural Disasters		14	2.6
Deaths Auto Accident		14	2.6
Deaths in Man-Made Disasters		13	2.4
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		20	3.7
Potential Man-Made Disasters		19	3.6
Violent no Scenario		56	10.5
Non-Violent no Scenario		0 .	.0
	Total	536	100.0

TABLE 146

American TV News (six-station sample)

Scenarios		No. of Violent Items	. %
Random Deaths Human		15	2.5
Mandate Causes Death		19	3.1
Mandate Dislocation		14	2.3
Mandate Conflict		14	2.3
Human Killing Legal		10	1.6
Human Injury Legal		8	1.3
Legal Conflict Dislocation		18	2.9
Legal Conflict		99	16.3
Random Criminal Violence		7	1.1
Murder with Hand Weapons		26	4.3
Other Murders		37	6.1
Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons		21	3.5
Other Criminal Assaults		34	5.6
Violent Criminal Assault on Property		7	1.2
Criminal Threat		11	1.8
Non-Violent Crime with Socio-Economic Consequences		24	3.9
Non-Violent Crime with Unspecified Consequences		56	9.2
Deaths Natural Disasters		16	2.6
Damage Natural Disasters		20	3.3
Deaths Auto Accident		21	3.5
Deaths in Man-Made Disasters		15	2.5
Damage in Man-Made Disasters		13	2.1
Potential Man-Made Disasters		13	2.1
Violent no Scenario		57	9.4
Non-Violent no Scenario		0	.0
	Total	608	100.0

However, some useful patterns emerge when the scenarios are collapsed into four basic categories: those involving death, conflict and non-violent crime, damage in man-made and natural disasters.

TABLE 147

Media Category	Death	s % \	/ioler	nt %	Crim		Dama			ict and %
		S	cenar	rio				sters	Crime	
Newspaper and TV News and Sports	977	18.9	551	10.6	509	9.9	469	9.1	2661	51.5
Newspaper News										
and Sports	667	17.0	408	10.4	372	9.5	335	8.5	2140	54.6
Newspaper News	624	17.1	348	9.5	339	9.3	324	8.9	2019	55.2
Newspaper Sports	310	24.9	143	11.5	137	11.0	134	10.8	521	41.8
TV News	282	24.6	113	9.9	131	11.5	132	11.5	486	42.5
TV Sports	28	27.7	30	29.7	6	5.9	2	2.0	35	34.7
Canadian TV News	115	21.5	56	10.4	51	9.5	53	9.9	261	48.7
U.S. TV News	167	27.5	57	9.4	80	13.1	79	13.0	225	37.0

From this tabulation, it emerges quite clearly that newscasts on TV place more emphasis on violence- and conflict-related items involving death while newspapers place greater emphasis on items involving non-violent crime and conflict. In sports, newspapers run more items in the criminal violence category than TV does. And Canadian TV stations, like the Canadian newspapers but to a lesser degree, run more conflict items and fewer death items than American TV newscasts do.

It is not entirely clear why these differences exist, but reasonable possibilities seem to include picture preferences on TV and, perhaps, differences in local crime rates between the American sample cities (Buffalo and Detroit) and the Canadian ones.

Appendices 4 and 5 indicate the scenario proportions for each of the individual television stations and newspapers in the sample

Chapter Three: The Social Validation Scale: A Pilot Study

One of the most frequently heard objections to content analyses of violence is that they provide a census of acts, an inventory of violent actions or a body count, but do not go beyond that. Notwithstanding some excellent content analysis of violence during the last decade, much of it from Dean George Gerbner's Annenberg School at the University of Pennsylvania, it is true that we cannot really be sure of the first level effects of a given violent content upon an audience. What kind of impact does the content have upon a given audience? Does the audience see what the content coders see, feel what they feel? I

Such questions are undoubtedly easier to answer when we are dealing with the relatively limited universe of acts portrayed in television drama and printed fiction. Theoretical models for analyzing fiction do not involve the universe of possibilities of news: truth (even media truth) is indeed stranger than fiction. A well-known book analyzing plot variations suggests there are only a few dozen in all of literary history. In any case, such questions require the generation of some kind of social validation tool which relies upon the assessment of content by audiences.

The present research has involved the analysis of 12,913 different news items (9,794 newspaper items and 3,119 television items), some covering the same events, over a period of six days, drawn from a limited number of television stations and newspapers. Apart from this

^{*} This issue was taken up in a discussion of the Kerner Commission's inquiry into mass media coverage of riots in Benjamin D. Singer, "The Riot Commission's Critique of Television", Columbia Journalism Review, Fall, 1968.

issue of near infinite variety and how one handles it, there is the question of the dimension which is to be tapped which makes it possible to convert discrete, qualitatively different items into something approaching a unidimensional assessment instrument which measures something relevant to the enterprise.

Given the fact that it is a formidable undertaking, akin at first glance to the creation of an encyclopedia of all possible world events, empirically, historically and speculatively, we were encouraged by the Commission to undertake the beginnings of such an endeavour for what it might contribute to future studies in media violence: a scale whose basis is some form of social validation with a common dimension upon which all violent acts presented in the news can be assessed. Such a tool might make it possible for local institutions to monitor the quality as well as the quantity of what is nominally violence. Among such local institutions are the media themselves. The latter could compare their own definitions of violence—as revealed by the assigned magnitudes—with definitions found in their own community, for the purpose of policy assessment.

The constraints that apply to such an undertaking include:

- 1. It must be capable of providing a common dimension which runs through all acts of violence and which has a "zero point" theoretically presumed to be located in non-violent acts.
- 2. It must be based upon a population other than trained coders.
- 3. It must involve materials which reproduce the essential meaning of an event while avoiding overspecification of details of the event.
- 4. It must be presented in a form capable of being assessed by a general population.

The Generation of the Instrument

We have produced an initial tool that we believe conforms to these imperatives. There are, of course, qualifications, as indicated below. Our social validation tool for measuring and generating an eventual "violence quotient" has the following elements:

- Empirical examples derived from news events (drawn from the sample analyzed in this study).
- An evaluation by a sample of people in a community, of the magnitude of violence of each event.
- 3. The assignment of that score to similar events in its event class.
- 4. The application of a central tendency, the mean, to the items representative of each class of items, which is then plugged into the data file for every medium, for every one of the 12,883 items.

The Construction of the Social Validation Tool

From the initial batch of 3,119 news items in the television news sample (of which approximately 40% were considered to involve some violence or conflict, according to the definition used in this study) we selected a ten per cent sample of the items, from each of 23 violent "scenarios." The ten per cent random sample was tempered to make certain that in smaller groupings of basic scenarios no fewer than three representative items were chosen. In addition, there was one other scenario, made up of varied items that did not fit into any of the existent violence categories and which represented a few items each.

^{*} The "event class" consists of a computer generated "scenario" from which the specific item has been randomly drawn.

The ultimately derived mean for all other categories was assigned to such items (which represented, for television, 4.6% of the sample, and for newspaper 4.17%). In addition, a sample of the provisionally determined non-violent items was selected.³

There were 23 computer generated scenarios of, for example, this nature: "People acting illegally and/or irrationally cause physical violence to other people or to property." Such scenarios were based on variables of subject or agent, the action taken, to whom or what the action was applied, and the consequences. Ultimately, the 23 violent scenarios -- each mutually exclusive, of course -- were grouped into five basic more general scenarios, which resembled our earlier "generic types

The actual items selected were made up from comprehensive abstracts of items in the television sample. (The codes developed from such items worked as well for newspapers.) Each was condensed in order to retain the essential characteristics of the act while removing details that might make the event peculiar to individuals, groups or localities. These ultimately became the stimulus-statements on our questionnaire instrument. Altogether 126 statements were selected and were then randomly assigned to one of two forms. Each form had 63 such statements to be coded as to intensity of violence from zero to seven (see Appendix III). The instruments were pre-tested on university students to iron out any potential problems. Subsequently, there were not found to be any significant differences between the forms.

^{*} If, in fact, the population sample also evaluated our "non-violent" items as having a value close to 0, this would serve as some corroboration of our own designation. Subsequently, this proved to be the case.

The pilot research was conducted in the following manner.

Approximately 500 names were selected from the London City Directory systematically for a mailed questionnaire; in addition, from a random list of names in the London area, another 25 people were interviewed and filled out the forms in person. There were 89 usable responses to the single-wave mailed instrument. No follow up mailing was carried out to bring up the percentage of response.

The mean of the values assigned by each of the total of 114 respondents for each statement was then assigned to the 25 scenarios from which the statements had been randomly chosen, thus providing a mean volume magnitude for each of the 25 scenarios.

Some Qualifications

If all the qualifications that should be attached to scientific findings, particularly in the behavioural sciences, were attended to, most of the contents of journals might not appear. As experimental psychologist David Bakan has noted, much of psychology has been afflicted by the unqualified use of statistically "significant" findings which may in themselves be a sampling artifact and little more. Because of the potential policy implications of studies such as these, we believe all the known and suspected qualifications attached to the research should be spelled out before methods and findings become engraved in stone.

^{*} See David Bakan on method, Toward a Reconstruction of Psychological Investigation. San Francisco: Josey-Bass, Inc., 1968.

First, the sample of the population of news events was based on a two week period in May 1976 when certain events (e.g., the American primaries) may have "chased" other events from the media. Subsamples taken over a much longer time frame would have produced a greater variety of more representative news events.

Second, the small audience sample selected -- N=114 -- within one city represented certain potential biases, which a larger, more costly sampling program could help to obviate; yet it is not certain that socio-demographic or psychological factors associated with such sampling bias would in fact have any effect and if so, how much, on the sample's rating of different news events.

Third, the scale developed -- with a range of values from zero to seven -- assumes equal intervals between values. In the long run, with a larger sample, any differences might even out, but this is not certain.

Fourth, the very method consciously involves certain anomalies. We attempted to achieve something that would convey the sense of a news item and yet would not be news-event specific. This means that individual differences in the manner of presentation are not measured, although they may have substantial effects on the potential rating of violence. For example, a given station or newspaper may run fewer high magnitude items, yet treat them more sensationally. While such disparities seem unlikely, they are always a possibility.

Yet the very creation of a method that incorporates the formal characteristics of each medium and style of presentation for each item defeats the generalizability of any findings. It means, in fact, that every individual news item is to be used, judged in its own right, and scored. It creates massive problems of sampling and leaves

as a mystery the question of analysis of the various elements of the item which may have influenced the assigned value. The present method can be defended as at least allowing an assessment of the essential content without influence by other variables, important as they may be in the other context.

The General Findings on the Instrument

When the data of the 114 returns were transferred to IBM cards and processed, the mean values for each collapsed scenario category followed the rank order we had assumed at the beginning of the research. Physical violence committed illegally or without rational basis was far and away the most violently perceived kind of act, followed by physical violence committed in an apparently legally sanctioned way, physical violence resulting from accident, from irresponsibility, or by natural phenomena which was followed closely by non-violent crime and non-violent conflict. Those items we had coded as non-violent were assigned such a low score that we feel our own original distinctions between violent and non-violent items was shown to be corroborated. The actual scores were:

TABLE 3.1: Socially Validated Violence Magnitude of a Random Selection of News Events by a Pilot Sample* Collapsed Scenarios

1.	Physical Violence illegal, irrational	5.02
2.	Physical Violence presumed within or enforcing the law	3.48
3.	Physical Violence accident, irresponsibility, natural phenomena	2.73
4.	Non-Violent Crime	2.68
5.	Non-Violent Conflict	1.62
6.	Random Violence	3.11
7.	Non-Violent	.28

Table 3.2 indicates the full set of violence values for the 25 specific scenarios. It will be noted that, in addition to the value .28 assigned to the provisionally determined non-violent items, values for violent-conflictual events range from 1.63 for scenario no. 4:

"The actions of legal governments or their representatives, result in non-violent conflict with other people," to the highest value, 6.08, for scenario no. 10: "People acting illegally and/or irrationally cause the death of other people, with hand weapons."

It is these specific values that are to be plugged into each of the 12,913 items of our sample which correspond to the 25 scenarios, in order to compare different media. We further suggest that other investigators may wish to attempt to use these scenarios and their value rating in their own research.

^{*} The category "random violence" which did not correspond to any of the others, based upon acts of violence that were of such a low frequency they were insufficient to make into a scenario and which represented, in total 4.6% of all television events, and 4.17% of all newspaper items, was assigned the mean violence rating of the other six, 3.11.

TABLE 3.2: Violence Values of 25 Scenarios*

IAD	LE J.Z. VIOIENCE	valu	es of 25 becautios		
Collapsed Extended Violence Scenario No. Description Value					
1.	Physical violenc	e com	nitted illegally/ and or		
	irrationally				
		(9)			
	Includes		irrationally cause physical		
	Scenarios:		violence to other people or to	/ 70	
		(10)	property.	4.73	
		(10)	People acting illegally and/or irrationally cause the death of		
			other people, with hand weapons	6.08	
		(11)	People acting illegally and/or	0.00	
		(++)	irrationally cause the death of		
			other people.	4.91	
		(12)	People acting illegally and/or		
			irrationally cause injury to other		
			people, with hand weapons.	5.53	
		(13)	People acting illegally and/or		
			irrationally cause injury to other		
			people.	4.88	
		(14)	People acting illegally and/or		
			irrationally cause damage to		
		/ 4 = \	property.	3.89	
		(15)	People threaten to commit violent		
			crimes against other people or	4 12	
			property.	4.12	
2.	Physical violence	e com	nitted within, or enforcing,		
			n of illegality and/or		
	irrationality				
		(1)	People die from causes other than		
	Includes		natural, but no indication of		
	Scenarios:		illegality or irrationality	3.61	
		(2)	The actions of legal governments,		
			or their representatives, result	4 0 11	
		(0)	in the death of people.	4.05	
		(3)	The actions of legal governments,		
			or their representatives, result	1.92	
		(5)	in social or economic dislocation People acting on their own,	1.74	
		(3)	apparently legally, cause the		
			death of people.	4.07	
		(6)	People acting on their own,	, , ,	
			apparently legally, cause injury		
			to people.	3.41	

TABLE 3.2 continued.

3.			mitted through accident, through	
	irresponsibility	, or	by natural phenomena	
	Includes	(18)	A natural disaster causes the	
	Scenarios:	(10)	death of people.	3.28
		(19)	A natural disaster causes injury	
			to people, or damage to property	2.19
		(20)=	Accidents arising from highway,	
			marine and air traffic result in the death of people	2 20
		(21)	Accidents arising from human error	3.30
		(~/	or irresponsibility result in the	
			death of people.	3.13
		(22)	Accidents arising from human error	
			or irresponsibility result in	
			damage to property or the environment.	1.92
		(23)	Accidents arising from human error	1.7~
			or irresponsibility threaten to	
			take place or result in physical	
			violence.	2.64
4.	Non-violent crim	ne		
	T11	(16)	People commit non-violent crimes	
	Includes Scenarios:	(10)	against other people or property,	
			resulting in social or economic	
			dislocation.	2.61
		(17)	People commit non-violent crimes	0 (0
			against other people or property.	2.68
5.	Non-violent conf	lict		
	Includes	(4)	The actions of legal governments,	
	Scenarios:	(')	or their representatives, result	
			in non-violent conflict with	
		(=)	other people.	1.63
		(7)	People acting on their own, apparently legally, are involved	
			in non-violent conflict, resulting	
			in social or economic dislocation	2.18
		(8)	People acting on their own,	
			apparently legally, are involved	1 10
			in non-violent conflict.	1.48
6.	Assorted random	viole	nce	
	Includes	(24)	Violent items with no scenario	3.40
	Scenarios:			
7.	Non-violent stor	У		
	Includes	(25)	Non-violent items	.28
	Scenarios:	(23)	Non-Angelie Teems	- 20

- 1. "Non-violence" is taken to mean a lack of physical violence.
- 2. The aspect of crime, illegality, or insanity must be clearly indicated in the abstract statement to apply to those scenarios.
- 3. Accidents and man-made disasters are taken to operate independently of the people who may be held responsible for them.
- 4. Government representatives are taken to include members of all governing bodies, including commissions; armies; police; legal, medical, and economic conduct review boards and school administrators. The various stations of office are independent of the people holding them.
- 5. People acting independently of the office, or outside their jurisdiction, or without the explicit sanction of the greater body they represent, are not considered government representatives.

Discussion of General Findings

One of the interesting confirmations of the rank ordering of the collapsed scenarios is that the hierarchical order we imposed as the basis for selection of the event from the news item held. Physical violence, or its threat, of an illegal-irrational nature, within the law or without evidence of its irrational or illegal status, including accidental or natural events or the results of irresponsibility, ranked slightly above slightly) non-violent crime and well above conflict. Yet conflict without violence clearly was distinguishable -- and distinguished -- by our respondents from news events which were, in fact, non-violent and non-conflictual. The difference between .28 and 1.62 (nearly six times the score) suggests this. Our finding also indicates the hierarchical schema of coding can be a valuable method of assessing complex, multi-faceted news items in the future research.

Most centrally, it tells us that treatment of all types of violence as functionally equivalent, as in the past,

is no longer necessary.

Although we have used a unidimensional scale -- the magnitude of violence -- as a first step, this single dimension can later be elaborated by the use of semantic differential techniques, something which are not within the scope of the present research. The fact that the collapsed scenarios are replicated, at least via the clustering of specific news items in terms of the mean values, suggests that different semantic sectors are responsible for the variation in magnitude: illegality and irrationality result in a higher impact value for death, for example, than an accidental context.

Future assessments of violence can in fact take into account the changing normstoward specific kinds of violence by the use of such a meaning-integrated set of indicators.

The Application of the Scores to the Media

Having established the variation in the evaluation of different scenarios, we now turn to the use of the tool in establishing whether any differences obtain between the media and under what circumstances.

The questions to be asked are: Are there differences between television and newspaper, between Canadian and U.S. television, between network and local stations, between cities, in positioning?

Canadian and U.S. Television Compared

As Table 3.3 below indicates, U.S. television news presentations have a higher mean magnitude than do Canadian television news presentations.

TABLE 3.3: Violence Scores for All Canadian and all U.S. Television News Programs

Country	N	Mean Value
Canada	1513	1.31
U.S.	1606	1.40
0veral1	3119	1.36

Local and Network Television Compared

The national news is more violent than local news, on average according to Table 3.4 below.

TABLE 3.4: Violence Scores for all Local and National News Programs

	<u>N</u>	Mean Value
Local	2476	1.29
National	643	1.64

Violence Scores of Local TV Stations, Individually

It will be noted, according to Table 3.5 below, that local Canadian stations tend to have lower violence means than local U.S. stations.

TABLE 3.5: Violence Means of Individual Local TV Stations

Stati	on	N	Violence Score
(Cana	dian)		
CFTO	(CTV)	142	1.41
CBLT	(CBC)	119	1.33
CHCH	(INDEP.)	158	1.31
CHEX	(CBC)	140	1.30
CKCO	(CTV)	216	1.14
CBET	(CBC)	129	1.05
CFPL	(CBC)	92	1.01
CKWS	(CBC)	150	.91
(U.S.)		
WXYZ	(ABC)	207	1.45
WKBW	(ABC)	222	1.47
WWJ	(NBC)	275	1.44
WJBK	(CBS)	190	1.40
WGR	(NBC)	187	1.29
WBEN	(CBS)	247	1.14
		2476	1.29
			(Mean for all local stations)

Violence on the Different Networks

The range of differences between the networks is .53; at the low end is NBC with 1.47 and at the top end CBC with 2.00, according to Table 3.6 below.

TABLE 3.6: Violence Scores for Different Television Networks

Network		N	Mean Value
CBC		108	2.00
CTV		116	1.57
G lobal		144	1.53
CBS		96	1.65
ABC		91	1.57
NBC		88	1.47
	0veral1	643	1.64
			Mean Canadian Metworks

Mean Canadian Networks: 1.68 (N=368) Mean U.S. Networks 1.57 (N-275).

Canadian network news scores slightly (.11) higher than U.S. network news. This may be a consequence of the high degree of presidential primary coverage on U.S. stations.

Television Cities and Violence Score

If there were no community antennae systems, we would be dependent upon our local television stations for television news. A question of interest is, do cities vary, at least as measured by our television station sample? In this case, the core would represent the mean of national and local news being broadcast by particular television stations in a particular area. Table 3.7 below indicates that there is a difference. Cities range in violence values from .91 to a high of 1.56. In general, it will be noted, the violence value is positively associated with city size. The Spearman rank correlation coefficient is .75.

TABLE 3.7: Violence Scores for Different Television Cities in Sample

City	N	Mean Value	City Rank	Violence Mean Rank
Toronto	485	1.57	1	1
Detroit	688	1.44	2	3
Hamilton	157	1.32	3	5
Buffalo	916	1.37	4	4
Ottawa	145	1.53	5	2
London	92	1.01	6	9
Windsor	129	1.05	7	8
Kitchener	217	1.14	8	7
Kingston	150	.91	9	10
Peterborough	140	1.30	10	6
N =	3119			

Spearman rank correlation coefficient: .75

It should be noted that the city scores, may include more than one station and also include both network and local news programs. The definition used here: the mean violence values for stations in a given city regardless of source.

Positioning of Items and Violence

The positioning of items within a medium may be associated with the violence of the event; the term, in newspaper parlance, has been "the amount of play." The criteria used to test this issue here is (1) lead item status for television; (2) appearance on front pages of newspapers.

Television Lead Status

All television items for both countries have a mean rating of 1.36. The lead item has a rating of 1.78, compared with 1.29 for all

other positions. Clearly, television broadcasters more often use high violence items up front. An interesting difference between Canada and the U.S. is found here. Normally, the U.S., it will be recalled, has a higher television violence rating; however, Canadian broadcasters more often tend to move high rated items up front than American broadcasters; the lead item scores, respectively, are 1.83 and 1.73.

Table 3.8 below indicates the differences on a local programnetwork program basis:

TABLE 3.8:	Local and Network Programs Compared	on Lead Item Basis
	Lead Item	Other Items
Local	1.94 (289)	1.20 (2187)
National	1.43 (127)	1.69 (516)

Although national news, it will be recalled, has a higher mean overall (1.64) than local news (1.29), local television news broadcasters tend to move the more violent items up front.

Newspaper Front Page Status and Violence Score

Although newspapers in our sample overall had a lower violence score than television stations (1.26, compared with 1.31 for Canadian stations and 1.40 for U.S. stations), it must be recalled that they publish a larger number of items (or on the other hand, because of time limitations television news calls for more selectivity) and this may explain some of the difference.

As Table 3.9 below indicates, newspaper front pages in general are higher than the mean for the entire paper; every paper with the exception of The Ottawa Journal has a higher rated first page than the mean for the entire paper, with The Toronto Sun and The London Free Press, in that order, showing the largest increases.

TABLE 3.9: Mean Newspaper Violence Scores for Entire Paper and for Front Page

Newspaper	Overall N.	Front P. N.	Newspaper Mean	Front Page Mean
T. Sun	562	23	1.54	2.43
Ham. Spect.	929	54	1.43	1.51
T. Star	1111	79	1.38	1.79
SSM Star	695	46	1.36	1.81
Ott. Journ.	890	60	1.30	1.24
Kit. Record	1196	52	1.21	1.54
S.C. Standar	d 1342	61	1.15	1.58
King. Whig-S	762	65	1.15	1.21
Globe & Mail	1246	41	1.14	1.43
L. Free Pres	s 1031	53	1.11	1.78
		Total Means	1.26	1.58

Summary and Conclusion for Chapter Three

In this chapter, we have laid out the rationale for a social validation tool and tested it. The tool has demonstrated that it is capable of discriminating differences between manifestly violent events in terms of a violence magnitude.

When it was applied to the actual analysis of media, in this case local and metwork television and newspapers, it found differences

between U.S. and Canadian television, between different networks, between local television stations, between local programs and network programs.

For the time period studied, Canadian network news had a higher violence rating than U.S. network news. Local television was less violent than national television overall, and Canadian local television was the least violent of all.

Furthermore, the social validation tool tapped differences between cities (on the basis of television programming) and established a significant correlation between city size (in population terms) and violence score for all television.

Both newspapers and local television stations share in positional increases, i.e., the violence level of front page items and lead items is substantially higher. This phenomenon appears to be reversed for network television news.

Chapter Four: Summary and Conclusions

Summary

News and sports items from a sample of ten newspapers and 15 television stations were examined for a six-day period in May, 1976.

The 12,913 items were coded as being non-violent or violent in content in accordance with the definition outlined in detail in Chapter I. The violent sample was further sub-coded in terms of generic type of violence, agent, activity, target, direct consequences, context, action time, setting, weapon or medium of harm, age of agent and target, sex of agent and target, and ethnicity of agent and target.

From such coding, in turn, 25 scenarios were abstracted essentially in the form of statements posed by the violence sub-coding. Draft scenarios were then tested in trial runs with varied subsamples of media material and with varied combinations of coders. Amendments were made and a scenario program devised which allowed the computer to select items conforming to the specific ingredients of each scenario category, and total the relative incidence of various scenarios.

After proofing of computer inputs was completed and a reliability check was run on the raw data, steps were taken to seek to determine the extent to which the relatively subjective codings and classifications paralleled the judgements of a random sample of general media consumers. By mail and direct interview, 114 respondents completed questionnaires calling for the ranking of two batches of 63 statements synthesizing the content and thrust of non-violent and violent news and sports items coded. These results were also coded for computation and varied results were examined and compared with the general coded sample.

Conclusions:

Subject to varied reservations specified in the chapters above and the inescapable fact that some degrees of highly detailed analysis and cross-tabulation were not possible with a sample of the study's size, the following conclusions can reasonably be drawn from the data in this study.

- 1) News and sports coverage in the newspapers and on television news-casts sampled is relatively violent. Overall, 40 per cent of the selected items studied fell into the violence and conflict-related categories in the sample, and 24 per cent was outright violent material.
- 2) Sports items in newspapers and on television newscasts were not significantly violent in the sample studied. It would seem that such violence as is conveyed from sports comes more from actual live presentations of games than from regular news accounts. There may, however, have been an imbalance introduced by the sampling dates (May 18-28) since some rather contentious contact sports such as hockey, football and lacrosse are quiescent at that time of year.
- 3) American TV news was less violent than Canadian TV news (55.0% non-violent compared with 47.1%) and about the same as Canadian newspaper news. Heavy emphasis on American presidential primary coverage on American TV may have been a major factor explaining this, since virtually all primary reports were classed as non-violent.
- 4) Some quite clear differences in emphasis were apparent between the Canadian media in the sample and American television offerings studied.

 American television newscasts dealt with death more often than Canadian

television newscasts or Canadian newspapers. Canadian media placed greater emphasis on conflict and non-violent crimes such as those affecting property.

- 5) Sex, age and ethnicity were not specified in the majority of violent news items studied. There was no indication that information sufficient to emphasize sexual, racial, or age group stereotypes about violent behaviour was extensively available or emphasized.
- 6) The scenarios generated from a combination of empirical examination of a sub-sample, comparison with other content analysis schemes, consultation with specialists, and a dash of intuition managed to account for most violent items in the sample of 12,913. It seems reasonable to suggest that the 23 violent scenarios spelled out can account for more than 90% of news and sports content in mass media newscasts or columns. Furthermore, as is indicated in the appendices of this report, a quite high level of consistency was found among coders when reliability and commonality checks were applied. This suggests that such scenarios are likely to prove workable for classification purposes in the hands of quite divergent groups of potential users and, as such, sharing of concepts and information can be facilitated.
- 7) Social validation procedures described in Chapter 3 provided extensive confirmation of the coding, weighting and classification of data used in this study. More than 100 respondents in a pilot study tended to agree with:
 - . the identification of scenario items as violent or non-violent
 - . the classification of various violent scenario items
 - . the weighting of various kinds of violence

While that was not a wholly conclusive sample in terms of its size, location, time-scale, semantics, or composition, the social validation group used provided a preliminary confirmation sufficient to argue for further refinement and more extensive validation.

8) Violent news tended to get some additional emphasis in the newspaper sample and on television newscasts through more frequent selection for front page play in newspapers or as the leader newscast item.

Approximately 41% of lead television news items were violence-related,

16% were conflict-related and 43% were non-violent as opposed to the general 60% non-violent and 40% violent figure for the TV sample. As a whole with newspapers 31% of front page items were violent, 27% were conflict and 42% non-violent, compared with the 60% non-violent and 40% violent average figure overall.

Annotated Bibliography

In addition to the many studies cited by the Commission in its preliminary report examining media and violence relationships, a number of rather more specialized studies proved to be useful in the formulation and execution of this project. We have winnowed and categorized these as follows: User Aspects, Media Characteristics, Content Categories, Coding and Content Analysis.

User Aspects

In a bid to relate the selection and categorization of media content to the judgments of actual users or consumers of such content, we turned to published reports delineating varied interactions. In particular, six of these seemed especially useful:

Monica D. Blumenthal, "Predicting Attitudes Towards Violence," Science, Vol. 176, June 23, 1972, pp. 1296-1303.

"The data presented indicate that, to a very substantial degree, attitudes toward violence are related to values and attitudes towards the contenders in the violence. Moreover, the same values that enable one to justify the use of police force in an effort to maintain social control enable one to justify the use of violence as a means of producing social change."

Robert L. Casey, Minoru Masuda and Thomas H. Holmes, "Quantitative Study of Recall of Life Events," <u>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</u>, Vol. 11, pp. 239-247.

"....the most potent factor affecting consistency of recall was the saliency of the life event items...."

David A. Hamburg, "A Perspective on Coping Behavior," <u>Archives of General</u> Psychiatry, Vol. 17, no. 3, 1967, pp. 277-284.

"The threatening event can be regulated in spite of the threat, or the blow, if it must come, can be absorbed in the prospect of substitute, alternate sources of self-esteem and rewarding interpersonal relationships."

Jeffrey C. Hubbard, Melvin L. DeFleur and Lois B. DeFleur, 'Mass Media Influence on Public Conceptions of Social Problems', Social Problems, Vol. 23, no. 1, 1975, pp.22-34.

"There was a low relationship between emphasis in the media and public beliefs concerning relative incidence for the social problems studied."

William H. Ittelson, "Perception of the Large-Scale Environment,

Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 32, no. 7, Dec.

1970, pp. 807-815.

"The way we view the environment, thus, is in a very general sense a function of what we do in it, including what strategies we use in exploring and conceptualizing it."

Michael B. Rothenberg, M.D., "Effect of Television Violence on Children and Youth," Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 234, Dec. 8, 1975, pp. 1043-1046.

"The following conditions encourage the actual performance of aggression: a similarity between the observed setting and the viewer's real setting; when the observed aggression 'worked'; when it wasn't punished; and when it was the most favored and most frequent method used to attain goals."

Media Characteristics

Arthur M. Barnes, "Research in Radio and Television News, 1947-57," <u>Journalism</u> Quarterly, Vol. 35, 1958, pp. 323-332.

Edward R. Cony, "Conflict-Cooperation Content of Five American Dailies," Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 30, 1953, pp. 15-22.

"There are...two paragraphs of co-operation for every three of conflict. This is an impressive proportion of co-operation and may surprise those that contend that the press presents society as a jungle."

"It is interesting to note that only 35.7 percent of the space given over to conflict news describes conflict of an illegal nature."

F. James Davis, "Crime News in Colorado Newspapers," The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 57, 1951-52, pp. 325-330.

"The findings of this study bear out the hypothesis that there is no consistent relationship between the amount of crime news in newspapers and the local crime rates."

Walter Gieber, "Do Newspapers Overplay 'Negative' News?", Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 32, 1955, pp. 311-318.

"Thus, there are grounds for stating with some confidence that as far as wire news is concerned, newspapers do not have a bias for negative news."

David Gold and Jerry L. Simmons, "News Selection Patterns Among Iowa
Dailies," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 29, 1965, pp. 425-430.

"The implication...is that changes in wire-service
emphasis on different types of news would be reflected
in changes of emphasis in the small-town daily."

Russell F. Harney and Vernon A. Stone, "Television and Newspaper Front Page Coverage of a Major News Story," <u>Journal of Broadcasting</u>, Vol. 13, no. 2, Spring 1969, pp. 181-188.

"....a content analysis revealed that the early evening network television news program, averaged

across networks, reported fewer of the key events in a continuing top interest news story than did the front pages of three leading daily newspapers."

Richard K. Kerckhoff, "Negro News in the Daily Press: A Publicity Frame of Reference," Social Forces, Vol. 29, 1950-51, pp. 277-281.

"More often than not they leave the race label out of unfavourable Negro news items and put it in favourable ones. But they have also decreased the <u>total</u> Negro news."

Gladys Engel Lang and Kurt Lang, "The Inferential Structure of Political Communications: A Study in Unwitting Bias," Public Opinion Quarterly, Summer 1955, pp. 168-183.

"The finding that monitoring groups tended to take over as their own the interpretation <u>most stressed</u> on their channel has an immediate bearing on any evaluation of the role of television in the formation of political opinion."

- James B. Lemert, "Content Duplication by the Networks in Competing Evening Newscasts," <u>Journalism Quarterly</u>, Vol. 51, no. 2, Summer 1974, pp. 238-250. "70% of all stories on weekday newscasts in two week period were used by at least two (U.S.) networks."
- Dennis T. Lowry, "Gresham's Law and Network TV News Selection," <u>Journal of Broadcasting</u>, Vol. XV, no. 4, Fall 1971, pp. 397-408.

"Bad News does <u>not</u> drive out Other News on the network TV evening newscasts....Bad News <u>is</u> given a significant position emphasis."

Timothy P. Meyer, "Some Effects of Real Newsfilm Violence on the Behaviour of Viewers," Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. XV, no. 3, p. 285.

"The results of this study showed that the news reporter's description of a 'real violence' news event can substantially affect the viewer's perception of the violence in that event."

"Viewing real film violence that is perceived by the angered viewer as justified can lead to an increase in aggressive behaviour. And the news reporter can, by himself, determine whether the violence will be perceived as justified or unjustified."

Chris J. Scheer and Sam W. Eiler, "A Comparison of Canadian and American Network Television News," <u>Journal of Broadcasting</u>, Vol. XVI, no. 2, 1972, pp. 159-164.

"The CBS Evening News was paced faster, and its news presentation had a sense of urgency, even crisis.

Key stories were followed closely for days until new on-going 'crisis' stories were picked up. This....

was not evident in the more sedate approach of CBC."

R. Smith Schuneman, "Visual Aspects of Television News: Communicator,

Message, Equipment," Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 43, no. 2, 1966, pp.281-286.

"In the next few years...increasing pressure will be placed on television newsmen to increase their knowledge of the principles and theory of visual communication."

Percy H. Tannenbaum, "The Effect of Headlines on the Interpretation of News Stories," Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 30, no. 2, 1953, pp. 189-197.

"This study has demonstrated the fact that headlines are not impotent instruments in the formations of opinions from newspaper reading. Indeed, their effect appears to be a most profound one, even within the confines of this laboratory situation."

Content Categories

Chilton R. Bush, "A System of Categories for General News Content," Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 37, 1960, pp. 206-210.

"The Unit of analysis should not be the entire news story but the <u>elements</u> of reader interest in the individual news stories."

"The category system should have logical and psychological dimensions

Dennis Howitt and Guy Cumberbatch, "Audience Perceptions of Violent Television Content," Communication Research, Vol. 1, no. 2, April 1974, pp. 204-223.

"....it is possible to investigate viewer's perceptions of television content at the level of programs in the same way as it is possible to study the isolated incidents that make up television."

Minoru Masuda and Thomas H. Holmes, "Magnitude Estimations of Social Readjustments," Journal of Psychosomatic Research, Vol. 11, 1967, pp. 219-225.

"...a method was defined for quantifying the amount of change in life adjustment required by forty-three items of life events....It is the purpose of this report to present the results of further statistical analysis of the data."

Peter H. Rossi, Emily Waite, Christine E. Bose and Richard E. Berk, "The Seriousness of Crimes: Normative Structure and Individual Differences,"

American Sociological Review, Vol. 39, April 1974, pp. 224-237.

"....there is considerable agreement from subgroup to subgroup on the relative ordering of the criminal acts rated and on the relative 'distance' between such acts on the scale used."

"....the norms defining how serious various criminal acts are considered to be, are quite widely distributed among blacks and whites, males and

females, high and low socio-economic levels, and among levels of educational attainment."

Dallas W. Smythe, "Reality as Presented by Television," <u>Public Opinion</u> Quarterly, Summer 1954, pp. 143-156.

"It is possible to relate this analysis of television content categories to our earlier observation that content categories must be thought of as related to categories and hypotheses relevant to perception, motivation and learning."

Marvin E. Wolfgang, "Weighting Crime," in Thorsten Sellin and Marvin E. Wolfgang, Constructing an Index of Delinquency; A Manual, Philadelphia, Centre for Criminological Research, 1963, pp. 6-12.

"The scale was arrived at by having nearly 800 policemen, university students in Philadelphia, and juvenile court judges in Pennsylvania rate 141 different offense events on a magnitude scale of seriousness."

Coding and Content Analysis

Barry Kiefl, A Collation of Readings in the Study of Content Analysis, Ottawa, Canadian Radio and Television Commission, Broadcast Programmes Branch (Draft) 1974.

Thomas E. Coffin and Sam Tuchman, "A Question of Validity: Some Comments on 'Apples, Oranges and the Kitchen Sink'," <u>Journal of Broadcasting</u>, Vol. 17, no. 1, Winter 1972-73, pp. 31-33.

"Assuredly, reliability is important. But even more important, in our estimation, is <u>validity</u>. Are the specific actions that Gerbner's analysts categorize as 'violent' actually violent in a socially meaningful sense?"

Joseph R. Dominick, Alan Wurtzel and Guy Lometti, "Television Journalism vs. Show Business: A Content Analysis of Eyewitness News," <u>Journalism</u> Quarterly, Vol. 52, 1975, pp. 213-218.

"The Eyewitness format....was geared toward violent stories, human interest material and comic items."

A. Geller, D. Kaplan and Harold D. Lasswell, "An Experimental Comparison of Four Ways of Coding Editorial Content," <u>Journalism Quarterly</u>, Vol. 20, 1943, pp. 362-370.

"Sentence, paragraph, three-sentence and article coding of the same editorial content give consistent differences in the count of symbol frequencies."

(This led to substitution of hierarchical methods discussed in Chapter 1 above.)

George Gerbner, <u>Cultural Indicators Project</u>, TV Message Analysis Recording <u>Instrument</u>, Philadelphia, The Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania, Revised edition (mimeo.),1974.

George Gerbner and Larry Gross, "Living With Television: The Violence Profile," <u>Journal of Communication</u>, Vol. 26, no. 2, Spring 1976, pp. 173-200.

Jack B. Haskins, "Headline-and-Lead Scanning vs. Whole Item Reading in Newspaper Content Analysis," Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 43, pp. 333-335.

"The foreign affairs mentions found in the item but not in the headline-and-lead were judged to be of minor significance..."

Robert L. Jones and Roy E. Carter Jr., "Some Procedures for Estimating 'News Hole' in Content Analysis," <u>Public Opinion Quarterly</u>, Vol. 23, no. 3, 1959, pp. 399-403.

"....an artificial sample of one 'week' of papers from the three-week time span would estimate efficiently the news-hole proportion for the entire three weeks."

Malcolm W. Klein and Nathan Maccoby, "Newspaper Objectivity in the 1952
Campaign," Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 31, no. 2, Summer 1954, pp. 285-296.
"...the data provide considerable evidence of reportorial bias...."

Charles U. Larson, "A Content Analysis of Media Reporting of the Watergate
Hearings," Communication Research, Vol. 1, no. 4, October 1974, pp. 440-448.

"There may be a kind of 'gatekeeping' monolith
implicit in news reporting that features the dramatic
or striking."

Dennis T. Lowry, "Agnew and the Network TV News: A Before/After Content
Analysis," Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 48, no. 2, 1971, pp. 205-210.

"If one returns to the question asked earlier in this study, 'Can an administration which has no de jure control over news content succeed in using de facto pressure to significantly influence network TV news treatment of itself?' the answer, based upon the data produced in this study, would seem to be: Yes."

Gordon W. Russell, "The Perception and Classification of Collective Behavior," The Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 87, 1972, pp. 219-227.

"A Classificatory model of collective behavior based upon perceptual dimensions was proposed. The four major dimensions found to underlie a domain of collective phenomena were identified as: (a)

Violence (b) Amorphous-Focused (c) Anomie, and (d) Ideology."

Robert L. Stevenson, Richard A. Eisinger, Barry M. Feinberg, and Alan B. Kotok, "Untwisting <u>The News Twisters</u>: A Replication of Elfron's Study," <u>Journalism Quarterly</u>, Vol. 50, no. 2, 1973, pp. 211-219.

"There was no evidence of any systematic evaluative bias for or against any of the three candidates."

APPENDIX II

TV NEWSBROADCASTS: CONSISTENCY OF CODING

The coding scheme used in the analysis of television news items was developed after the pre-viewing of a substantial number of TV news broadcasts, and the discussion of the individual news items within them. With the central theme being the type and amount of violence portrayed in the news item, coding categories for 31 variables were made explicit. The first 15 variables were primarily for item identification and description; the remaining variables were designed to describe the content of the item.

Coders, working in pairs, viewed the sample of TV broadcasts, and classified each news item according to this predetermined coding scheme. Nine individuals were involved in 24 different coding-pair combinations. A consensus between coders was reached when disagreements on the categorization of an item occurred. Since none of the news items were double-coded by different pairs of coders, a measure of inter-coder reliability could not be calculated. However, it was useful to check the consistency of coding across coder pairs and also across individuals.

The most important variable, given the focus of this analysis, was the GENERIC TYPE of news item. All items were classified either as being "non-violent" or as fitting into six broad categories of "violence." For the purposes of this check on coding consistency, this variable was collapsed into two categories; "violent" and "non-violent." 60.1 per cent of the total sample of news items (N=3119) were classified as non-violent. Consistency in coding was assessed by comparing the percentage of items which each coder pair, and also each individual (as part of several different coding pairs), classified as non-violent.

The range of "percentage of items considered non-violent" across the 24 coding pairs was large; 20 to 100 percent. However, some of the coder combinations viewed only a very small number of news items. Since the basic assumption underlying this consistency check is that violent news items are randomly distributed across all broadcasts and stations, etcetera, one would expect outlying percentages to occur for those coder pairs who had viewed relatively few items. (For example, the coder-pair who rated as "non-violent" 100 per cent of the items they viewed assessed only 4 items.) Consequently, only coder pairs who had classified 50 or more items (14 of the 24 pairs) were compared. The range of "percentage of non-violent items" for these coder combinations, who together categorized 91.3 per cent of the 3119 items, was considerably smaller; 53 to 73 per cent.

The highest and lowest coder-pair non-violent percentages would be expected to occur when two individuals with similar "biases" worked together. But since coders worked in different combinations (nine coders; 24 pairs), individual percentages should be considered to assess the effects of different working combinations on coding consistency. It would be expected that assessments by individuals with a "violence" bias would be moderated by the countering opinion of a partner with a "non-violence" bias. The table below presents the percentage of all items classified by an individual coder, which were coded as "non-violent", for each of the nine coders. The total number of items shown in the table is twice the sample size of 3119 since each item is considered twice; once for each of the coders involved.

APPENDIX II

PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS CLASSIFIED AS "NON-VIOLENT" BY INDIVIDUAL CODER

CODER	NON-VIOLENT CLASSIFICA	TION		NUMBER
	percentage			
A	58			1126
В	60			955
С	60			546
D	61			276
E	58			1057
F	59			449
G	64			944
H	60			850
I	63			35
		N	2 =	6238
Total	60.1	N	MARIN MARIN	3119

When individual percentages are compared, the range acorss the nine coders is 58 to 64 per cent. It is apparent that, although certain coder pairs tended to classify a higher percentage of items as non-violent, the effect of using different combinations of coders was to moderate individual biases.

This coding check considers only one variable, albeit the most important variable. It is obviously not a check on the validity of the coding scheme itself, nor is it a measure of inter-coder reliability. However, it does demonstrate that the system employed in the accumulation of these TW news data (rotating coder combinations) was helpful in achieving some consistency in the classification of the news items.

Harvey Krahn January 3, 1977. Appendix - III
Study for

The Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry



The purpose of this questionnaire is to give a score to each of a series of statements, according to the amount of violence in the statements. This booklet contains 63 numbered statements. Beside each statement is a scale from 0-7 which will be used to score the statement. Please read all your instructions before proceeding.

- WHAT The idea of violence applies to any kind or degree of physical violence or conflict. This includes, for example, VIOLENCE... actual or threatened physical brutality; damage or destruction to people, animals, society, property, or nature; political or social controversy; legal disputes; protests; simple disagreement. Any statement referring to any of these kinds of 'violence' is 'violent'.
 - MOW Carefully read all of the statements in the questionnaire once in advance. Then begin reading the statements again.

 SCORE... Decide if each statement is violent or non-violent. If it is non-violent, circle the '0' on the scale. If it is violent, give it a score from 1 to 7, by circling a number on the scale. The Least violent get a low score; the most violent get a high score. Always score for the most severe kind of violence in each statement. Then do the next statement.
 - BUT... Do not assume that an activity could or should, potentially, lead to more or greater violence. To be called violent, there must be clearly expressed violence or conflict in the statement itself. Give only one score to each statement, and give a score to every statement.
- FINALLY... Complete the information form on the last page. Please return the questionnaire in the envelope provided, as soon as possible.

Thank you for your help. Without it, this research could not go on.

STATEMENTS

- 1. The provincial minister of transport objects to a railway's priorities in their new rail renovation plan.
- 2. A 22 year old drunk driver runs down and injures a 71 year old news vendor.
- 3. A storm on Lake Superior causes the deaths of all 29 of a ship's crew members.
- 4. A police officer commits manslaughter.
- 5. Companies plan to use garbage in making steam for power supply.
- 6. A fight between students results in 6 of them being injured.
- 7. A local manufacturer plans on expansion of its operations.
- 8. An insulation company's TV advertising is found to be deceptive.
- 9. A chemist jumps out of a window to his death.
- 10. Research reveals that a brand of automobile tires are dangerous, and could lead to traffic deaths.
- 11. A large number of people criticize the new federal budget.
- 12. A black congressman indicates the potential for discord resulting from government involvement in court battles over bussing.
- 13. A policeman shoots and kills a service station robber, and is later charged with manslaughter.
- 14. Police believe that terrorists might attack the Olympics with stolen Army firearms.
- 15. A manufacturer donates company land to a university.
- 16. Youths vandalize pop machines.
- 17. A power plant is measuring the pollution it causes in the immediate environment.
- 18. A city sends a proposal to legislature for additional tax levies, required to avoid bankruptcy.
- 19. Three men defraud the public in a stock market deal.
- 20. A pavilion at the Expo '67 site is destroyed by fire.
- 21. A federal intelligence agency is found to be spying on people illegally.

		ANSW	ERS					
Statement	Non-Violent	Leas	t Viole	nt			ost Vio	
1.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
۷.	O	1	2	J				
3.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	0	. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		9	0	2	4	5	6	7
11.	0	1	2	3				
12.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	0	1	2	3	4	5	. 6	7
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.								7
17.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	,
18.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	0	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

STATEMENTS

- 22. Bicyclists disobey traffic laws.
- 23. A 17 year old boy strangles and kills an eight year old girl.
- 24. Two young men are thought to be dead, following a boating accident.
- 25. A building in a city is destroyed by fire.
- 26. Two men are charged after stealing a booby-trapped CB radio, which explodes and injures the man who buys it from them.
- 27. A soldier is beaten to death by others at training camp.
- 28. Many children are orphaned as a result of civilian deaths in a civil war.
- 29. A man jumps from a balcony to his death in a hotel lobby.
- 30. Workers sabotage a construction site.
- 31. A man is missing and believed dead after a fire destroys a building.
- 32. Strikers picketting a hotel disrupt a conference being held there, when speakers will not cross the picket line.
- 33. A man armed with a gun robs a store.
- 34. A post office is accused of irresponsibility in their handling of mail-in votes in a school board election.
- 35. A gas well explodes and burns for two weeks.
- 36. A country suspends nuclear aid to another, when they cannot agree on safeguard conditions.
- 37. Special interest groups disrupt an international housing conference by pursuing political issues.
- 38. A canning industry spokesman opposes a proposed ban on non-returnable containers.
- 39. Transportation commission take unwarranted advantage of their position in using commission facilities for personal projects.
- 40. Drivers violate speed limits.
- 41. Dangerous drugs are smuggled into Canada.
- 42. A 31 year old woman beats, stabs, and shoots a 57 year old man to death.

		ANSW	ERS					
catement	Non-Violent	Leas	t Viole	ent		N	Most Vio	lent
22.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	0	1 .	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.	0	1 .	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

STATEMENTS

- 43. Twenty-two forest fires break out in Northern Ontario.
- 44. Postal employees picket a post office over office management and increases in postal rates.
- 45. The side effects of LSD administered in an experiment result in a military chemist's suicide.
- 46. An automobile services company defrauds its sales representatives, by skimming off money from sales commissions.
- 47. A car manufacturer recalls some of its cars because of potentially dangerous accelerator cables.
- 48. The government allocates funds for the improvement of railway lines.
- 49. Poison gas in sewer lines results in the drowning deaths of two men inspecting the pipes.
- 50. A man criticizes government spending.
- 51. A committee is formed to promote the election of a man to office.
- 52. A provincial government approves the formation of a Heritage Trust Fund.
- 53. Two men die after drinking illegally distilled liquor.
- 54. Arsonists burn down an abandoned building.
- 55. A woman stabs and injures her husband with a steak knife.
- 56. The President of the U.S. considers alternative plans to bussing to achieve desegregation.
- 57. A construction foreman is found to be violating safety laws.
- 58. Fifteen people are killed in religious conflicts.
- 59. A man is found drowned in a marina basin.
- 60. Workers are fired due to lack of work following a production slowdown in strike action.
- 61. Workers strike against a snack food company.
- 62. The government lets the term of veterans' benefits run out without renewal.
- 63. Striking picketers are arrested after fighting police.

		ANSW	VERS					
Statement	Non-Violent	Leas	t Viole	ent		N	Most Vic	lent
43.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49.	0	1	2	3 .	4	5	6	7
50.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60.	0	1 .	2	3	4	5	6	7
61.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PERSONAL INFORMATION

The following information will help us in knowing more about the kinds of people who are participating. Please answer all of the questions. You are NOT required to write your name and address anywhere on the questionnaire, or on the return envelope.

Your age:		
Your sex:		
What kind of work do you do? (Fill in your actual job, not	where you work)	
Your education: (check one)		
	Some High School	
	High School complete	
	Some College (or trade school)	
	College complete	
	Some University	
	University complete	
	Some Post-Graduate	
	Post-Graduate Degree	
How often do you watch TV news	s? (#days per month)	-
	t of violence in TV news is: (ch About right Don't know	eck one)
	t of violence in newspapers is: About right Don't know	(check one
	t of violence in radio news is: About right Don't know	(check one
Which is most violent? (check	k one)	
TV news Newspapers	Radio news Can't sav	

Thank you kindly for your time and assistance. If you have any comments on this survey, feel free to pass them along with your questionnaire.

Coded by

- 1. Identification number
- 2. Location in (Measured by counter)
- 3. Coder Number
- 4. Broadcast Date
- 5. Type of Broadcast
- 6. Country of Origin
- 7. Time of Broadcast
- 8. Length of Newshole
- 9. City of Origin
- 10. Station
- 11. Network
- 12. Sports
- 13. Item Number
- 14. Film or Graphics
- 15. Length of Item
- 16. Location of Action
- 17. Generic Type

If other, specify

If 17 (above) is coded)), do not complete the remainder of this form,

If, However, it receives any other code except 00, complete the remainder of this form.

18. Agent

If other, specify

19. Activity

If other, specify

APPENDIX IV

20, Target

If other, specify

21. Direct Consequences

If other, specify

22. Context of Activity

If other, specify

23. Activity Time

If other, specify

24. Setting

If other, specify

25. Weapon or Medium of Harm

If other, specify

26. Age of Agent

27. Sex of Agent

28. Ethnicity of Agent

If other, specify

29. Age of Target

30. Sex of Target

31. Ethnicity of Target

If other, specify

APPENDIX IV

CODE

1. I.D. Number

(7 digit number) (CODER: LEAVE BLANK)

2. Location

(Measured by counter)

- 3. Coder Number
- 4. Broadcast Date

(Enter date May 15 as 15)

5. Type of Broadcast:

- 1) Local
- 2) National

- 6. Country of Origin:
- 1) Canada
- 2) U.S.
- 7. Time of Broadcast:
- 1) Evening
- 2) Night

(Evening means early evening broadcasts at 6:00, 6:30 p.m., etc. Night refers to late news at 11:00, 11:30, 11:45 p.m.)

8. Length of Newshole (NOT TO BE ENTERED BY CODER)

(This figure is the sum total of the "times" of all codable items)

9. City of Origin:

- 01 Buffalo
- 02 Detroit
- 03 Hamilton
- 04 Kingston
- 05 Kitchener
- 06 London
- 07 Ottawa
- 08 Peterborough
- 09 Sudbury
- 10 Toronto
- 11 Thunder Bay
- 12 Windsor

10. Station:

- 01 WKBW
- 02 WGR
- 03 WBEN
- 04 WXYZ
- 05 WJBK
- 06 WWJ
- 07 CKSO
- 08 CKNC
- 09 CKPR
- 10 CHFD
- 11 CBET

APPENDIX IV 4.

- 12 10. Station (cont'd) CKWS 13 CFPL 14 CKCO 15 CHCH 16 CFTO 17 CBLT 18 CHEX 19 CJOH 20 CBOT
- 11. Network:

1) CBC

21

- 2) CTV
- 3) Global

Global

- 4) ABC
- 5) NBC
- 6) CBS
- 7) No network

12. Sports

(Sports as 1, News as 2. Includes sports on regular news broadcasts)

13. Item Number

(Counting news items only, how many items in the news length. Enter position such that first item is 01, second item is 02, etc.)

- 14. Does the story use film or graphics?
 - 1) No
 - 2) Graphics only
 - 3) Film (with or without graphics)

(If graphic includes words but no visual, do not include)

15. Length of Item

(Measured by stopwatch. Enter the number of seconds).

1	6.	LO	CA	TI	ON	OF	ACTI	ON

- 00 Unspecified
- 01 Local
- 02 Provincial
- 03 National/Ottawa
- 04 United States
- 05 International
- 06 Canada-U.S.
- 07 Other (do not specify)

17. GENERIC TYPE

00 None

(No apparent violence or conflict)

10 Actual Violence

(Death, destruction or injury to present or formerly living entities; man's artifacts or the environment).

20 Actual Violence

(Psychological—death or injury to cerebral, emotional processes)

Driving a person mad and other SPECIFICS as they emerge

30 Threatened or Potential Violence

Threatened

Somebody or something has been threatened with harm or believes himself to be threatened with harm.

Potential (Future

Harm could result to somebody or something if precautions are not taken; example, increased border guards during Olympics.

A-IV 6.

40 Non-violent Crime

(No apparent death, injury or psychological violence expressed or implied—usually would include most swindles, prostitution, many thefts, fraud and conspiracy, embezzlement, tresspassing, immigration offenses, most traffic violations, etc.).

50 Non-violent Conflict

(Disputation, disagreement, discord which do not involve death, injury or psychological violence—usually would include verbal abuse; labor disputes; demonstrations; most sports, games and other active competitions. If can't tell who aggressor is, such as in union and management problems, code twice and split the time, using the same item number).

- 60 Other (Fill in)
- 18 AGENT
- 00 Unspecified
- 10 Humans acting with Legal Mandate

 (Police, army, firemen, watchmen, customs officers, parliaments, border patrols, etc.)
- 20 Humans Acting on Their Own, but Apparently Legally

(Householders, spouses, parents, self-defenders, machine operators, scientists, political leaders, administrators, athletes, etc.)

Any interest group as an agent, in which there is no indication they are operating illegally, is considered to be operating legally.

30. Humans Acting Illegally and/or Insanely

(Criminals, psychopaths, terrorists, rioters, lynchers, arsonists, sexual offenders, etc.)

- 40 Animals/Insects
- 50 Natural Disasters, Diseases

(Naturally-caused fires, floods, earthquakes, weather, etc.)

60 Man-Made Disaster

(Fires, floods, explosions, tanker spills, train-plane auto accidents, building collapses, pollutions caused by humans, industrial processes and the like; results of technological process or device, new technology).

Dramatic disasters and subtle harm, such as massive unemployment.

Includes machines, both under man's control and not under man's control.

70 Other (Specify)

19 ACTIVITY

NOTE: ALL ITEMS UNDER ACTIVITY ARE ACTUAL AND THREATENED.

- 00 Unspecified
- Murder, Suicide, Dying
 (Unless indicated as unnatural death, natural death is not to be included).
- 20 Assault, Attack

(Any activity threatening or causing injury to living entities. Includes slander, defamation).

30 Forcible Detention

(Kidnapping, highjacking, holding hostage, baducting, and the like--illegally).

40 Assault on or Destruction of Property

(Vandalism, pollution, theft, strikes and lockouts, riots, trespass, arson, fraud, embezzlement, forgery, plagiarism, etc.).

50 Exercising Legal Mandate

(Arresting, pacifying, executing, imprisoning, censoring).

60 Expressing Non-Violent Conflict

(Protest, demonstration, games and sports, active competition, labour disputes).

- 70 Breaking the Law in Non-Violent Manner
- 80 Other (Specify)
- 20 TARGET
- 00 Unspecified
- 10 Self
- 20 Other Human
- 30 Other Human Groups

(Group of people includes a geographical area; when refers to a specific province—e.g., Ouebec will pay for Olympics; law enforcement officials; mankind in general; class of human being as a plurality.

- 40 Animals/Insects
- 50 Property/Environment
- 60 None
- 70 Other (Specify)

21 DIRECT CONSEQUENCES

(As They mainly affect the target)

- 00 Unspecified
- 10 Death
- 20 Injury
- 30 Psychological/Psychiatric Damage or Destruction
- 40 Uproar/Dislocation (at social level)
- 50 Socioenonomic
- 60 Property/Environmental Damage or destruction
- 70 None
- 80 Other (specify)

CONSEQUENCE AFFECTS THE TARGET!

22. CONTEXT OF ACTIVITY

REASON/MOTIVATION (CONTEXT FLOWS FROM PARENTHATED ITEM)

- 00 Unspecified
- 10 War, Insurrection, Civil War, Revolution (As specified by broadcaster)
- 20 Lunacy, Deviance (Criminal activity)

(Influence of psychosis, drugs, liquor, mental illness, medications, other intoxications, etc.; criminal activity)

30 (Religious, Racial Political) -- Ideology

(Unions as economic unless actually allied with political, racial, religious group).

- 40 Personal Gain, Revenge, Satisfaction
- 50 Accident and/or Natural Disaster
 (Irresponsibility-Ignorance of consequences)
- 60 Games and Sports
- 70 Other (Specify)

23 ACTIVITY TIME

- 00 Unspecified
- 01 Irrelevant
- 02 Night
- 03 Day
- 24 SETTING
- 00 Unspecified
- 01 Irrelevant
- 02 Urban
 (any specifically incorporated city or town)
- 03 Rural
- 04 Mixed
- 05 Other

25	WEAPON OR MEDIUM OF HARM
00	Unspecified
02	Irrelevant
10	Body (Fist, hand, foot, kung fu, etc.)
20	Firearm (Individual weapon-pistol, rifle, etc.)
30	Small Hand Weapons and Non-Violent Materials or Objects (Not firearmsclub, knife, spoon, icepick, whip, stick, pillows, scarves, ice cubes).
40	Vehicles
50	Explosives and War Materials (Small bombs to nuclear device; other war-waging devices/materialsflame thrower, tank, napalm, etc.)
60	Crowd, Mob, Organized Group
70	Administrative Interference (Mainly in Conflict Situations) (Red Tape, bureaucratic delay or indifference)
80	Libel, Blasphemy
90	Medical Procedure (Abortion)
91	Alcohol, Drugs, Poisons (incidents arising from)
92	Act of Nature (Fire, water, lightning, lava, etc.; poison gasses, falling trees, explosions, landslides, etc.)
93	Animal
94	Technology and Industrial Processes (Man-made disasters, such as industrial pollution)
95	Other

- 26 AGE OF AGENT
- 0 Unspecified
- 1 Irrelevant
- 2 Child (to 11 years approximately)
- 3 Adolescent (12 to 18 approximately)
- 4 Adult (19 to 40)
- 5 Middle (41 to 64)
- 6 Old (65 and older)
- 7 Mixed
- 27 SEX OF AGENT
- O Unspecified
- 1 Irrelevant
- 2 Male
- 3 Female
- 4 Mixed (Male and Female)
- 28 ETHNICITY OF AGENT
- O Unspecified/Irrelevant
- 1 White (European)
- 2 Black
- 3 Oriental-Asian
- 4 Native Indian Unuit
- 5 Arab
- 6 Latin America
- 7 Israeli
- 8 Other
- 9 Mixed

- 29 AGE OF TARGET
- 0 Unspecified
- 1 Irrelevant
- 2 Child (to 11 years)
- 3 Adolescent (12 to 18 years)
- 4 Adult (19 to 40)
- 5 Middle (41 to 64)
- 6 01d (65 and older)
- 7 Mixed
- 30 SEX OF TARGET
- 0 Unspecified
- 1 Irrelevant
- 2 Male
- 3 Female
- 4 Mixed (Male and Female)
- 31 ETHNICITY OF TARGET

Check if one or more of target is:

- 0 Unspecified/Irrelevant
- 1 White (European)
- 2 Black
- 3 Oriental/Asian
- 4 Native Indian Inuit
- 5 Arab
- 6 Latin America
- 7 Israeli
- 8 Other
- 9 Mixed

CODING SHEET; NEWSPAPERS

Coded by

- 1. Identification Number
- 2. Coder Number
- 3. Publication Date
- 4. City of Origin
- 5. Title
- 6. Page
- 7. Placement (on page)
- 8. Report Type
- 9. Graphic
- 10. Wire
- 11. Location of Action
- 12 Sports/News
- 13. Column Width
- 14. Column Length
- 15. Generic Type

If 15 (above) is coded 00, do not complete the remainder of this form. If, however, it receives any other code except 00, complete the remainder of this form.

16. Agent

If other, specify

17. Activity

If other, specify

18. Target

If other, specify

19. Direct Consequences

If other, specify

20. Context of Activity

If other, specify

21. Activity Time

If other, specify

22. Setting

If other, specify

23. Weapon or Medium of Harm

If other, specify

- 24. Age of Agent
- 25. Sex of Agent
- 26. Ethnicity of Agent

If other, specify

- 27. Age of Target
- 28. Sex of Target
- 29. Ethnicity of Target

If other, specify

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS TO CODERS FOR NEWSPAPERS

As with TV coding, we are limited to coding the content and treatment of hard news items. Editorial comments, cartoons, and regular feature columns are not to be included. In sports, box scores, league standings, and similar tables are not to be coded. Weather features such as daily maps and predictions and other regular tables are not to be included.

A small percentage of the newspapers will be coded by two coders individually to maintain a reliability check. The exact subsample will be later indicated and occasionally revised.

When an article is continued from one page to another, the entire item is counted as appearing all together on the page on which it begins. The headline is counted only on the first page, but the total length (entered in #14) will include the continued portion of the article.

<u>A-IV</u>

- 1. Leave blank.
- 2. Coder number

If you are the first to code a given newspaper, enter your number in the first two places provided. Enter your number in the last two places if the paper has been previously coded.

3. Date

Enter the newspaper's date of publication (May 18 = 18)

4. City

Enter the appropriate number to indicate the city of publication.

5. Title

Enter the appropriate number to indicate the name of the newspaper.

6. Page

The 4 digit number representing the page on which the article being coded appears fulfills two functions: (1) the first number entered indicates the section placement of the article. The front page of the first section of the paper is coded 1. The front page of any inside section is coded 2. Any inside page of any section is coded 3.

(2) In the remaining three places, enter the actual page number for the article. The front page of the first section would then be coded 1001. Page 5 of the first section would be coded 3005. If section 2 of the paper began at page 21, that page would be coded 2021, and page 22 would be coded 3022.

In some newspapers, the various sections are indicated alphabetically (Section 2 is "b" with pages Bl. B2, etc.)P. In these, convert the items to a numerical, followed by the given page number. The front page of section B, numbered Bl, would be coded 2201. Succeeding pages in the same section would be coded 3202, 3203....If the page numbers of the first section are prfixed "A," do NOT convert to "l." Simply drop the literal and enter the page number.

7. Placement

Enter a 1 here if any portion of the article's headline falls above the fold in the newspaper. Enter a "2" if the headline is wholly below the fold.

8. Report Type

We will be considering only two basic types of articles; standard written report, and the photostory.

- (1) The written report may come from any news service or agency, with or without a by-line, in any of the editorial forms, and may be augmented by illustrations, maps, photographs, etc., its distinguishing feature is that it is predominantly made up of written copy.
- (2) A photostory will be predominantly graphic in content, although usually with a cutline, caption, or brief description of the event illustrated. This does not include photos supllementary to a written report, such as simple column picture of some personality featured in the article, or a small map indicating the location of the events described. Frequently, an event will be reported with one of each type of article, in which case the two should be incividually coded.

9. Graphic

This applies only to type 1 articles as described above...

If the article has no graphic content, enter 1. If it does have graphic content, enter 2. If the article is a photo story, enter /.

10. Wire

The number entered here indicates the source of the article or photo story. If the article is a staff report or photo, with or without byline, enter 1. If the article indicates that the story was provided by a Canadian service (CP, Southam), enter 2; for an American Service (AP, LA Times Syndicate), enter 3; for any other service (Reuter, UPI) enter 4. If the story was a combination of any of these, enter 15.

- 11. Location of Action

 From the dateline, enter as per in TV coding.
- 12. Sports/News
 Enter as in TV coding.

13. Column Width

Enter the number of columns across the page spanned by the headline of the article. The actual width of single columns in any paper is taken to be standard throughout the paper, regardless of alterations made for graphic effect, peculiar to a given article. Once the standard width for a paper is determined this width is used to measure the column width of all headlines throughout that paper. Most papers maintain either an 8 or 9 column page format. If difficulty is encountered in establishing a paper s format, the measure can be taken from the classified ads section.

14. Column Length

Enter the length in inches of the article, for the total length of each column, or column width. If the width of the line in an article has been extended over 2, 3 or 1½ columns in the lead paragraphs, or for the entire item, measure length of each column width.

15-29 are coded identically to the TV coding, #17-31.

CODERS' INSTRUCTION BOOK

- The INIT OF ANALYSIS for this study if the news item. One set of coding sheets is to be completed for each news item. For the violent crime and conflict items, the coder is also to complete one abstract form.
- 1.2 Item Boundaries. For the purpose of the present study, the unit of analysis is not the real world event but rather the news treatment of the real world event. Thus two news items dealing with different aspects of the same story are to be treated as two items. For example, a report on a plane hijacking, followed by a report on President Ford's reaction to the hijacking are to be treated as two items.

In determining item boundaries the following guidelines should be used: A is to be considered an item separate and apart from B if

- 1) A is of such a nature that it could (for journalistic purposes) exist as an independent story, capable of being understood and appreciated by itself, (or)
- 2) It reports on an event which has transpired since the last newscast (or on the day of the present newscast).
- 1.3 INCLUDE AS ITEMS. All news stories, feature stories, stock market reports (which are part of the news--don't include those regular stock market reports that are part of the regular business report). Also include weather stories (hurricanes, floods, storms) which are part of the news.
- 1.4 EXCLUDE AS ITEMS. Commercials, editorials, commentaries, regular weather reports, regular business features, banter or idle conversation between newsmen.

All of the programs to be viewed are located on one set of shelves in the Research Room. When the program is selected for coding, ensure that no one else has already coded it. If there is more than one program on each tape, also make sure that you are coding the correct program. This information may be checked on the sample sheet which is posted near the tape shelves.

Coding the Program

When the tape is inserted into the tape machine, set the tape counter to 0. Let the tape and counter proceed to the first item. Mit the "pause" button. Enter the location on the code sheet (Code 2), and then continue to code the rest of the litem. The counter should not be touched (be set back to 0) until the program is completed. The number of feet showing in the window is to be used to locate each codable item.

Code

This is not to be completed by the coder.

2 LOCATION

As explained above, the location is determined by the number showing in the counter window when the item begins. This is always to be entered as a 4-digit number. If the item is only 28 units in, for instance, this should be entered on the coding sheet as 0028.

3 CODER NUMBER

Each coder is assigned a 2-digit number. These numbers are entered in the appropriate space.

4 BROADCAST DATE

Ascertain the date of the broadcast (either from the tape box or the program itself). Enter the date as a 2-digit number.

TYPE OF BROADCAST

Determine whether the program is a local news program or a national news program, and enter the appropriate l-digit code.

G COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Determine whether the broadcast originates in Canada or in the United States. (If the call letters of the station begin with a "W" then it is a "2," AMERICAN. If the call letters start with "C" or if it is the Global network, then code 1.

TIME OF BROADCAST.

bote whether it is an evening (6:00, 6:30, 7:00 p.m.) broadcast or night (11:00, 11:15, 11:30 p.m.) broadcast. This information is either on the tape label, the tape hox, or on the program itself.

LENGTE OF NEWSHOLE

Not to be entered by coder. (The figure is the sum total of all the codable item times.)

CITY OF ORIGIN

Enter the appropriate 2-digit code which corresponds to the city from which the broadcast is originating. For national news programs, code the affiliate which is carrying the news program. For Global, code 07--Ottawa.

1.1 STATION

Minter the code which corresponds to the call letters of the station which is carrying the newscast. See 9 above regarding the coding of national news programs.

1.1 WETWORK.

When the station has a network affiliation, note this affiliation here. This information is contained either in the program itself or on the tape or the tape box. Global is coded as both a station and a network.

13 ITEM NUMBER

110 4. 4.6 %

13 PILM OR GRAPHICS

Enter the appropriate 1-digit code. A graphic is any backdrop or picture which is used to illustrate a news item. The graphic should not be included if it only contains words (with no visuals).

11110

3.3

Length of Firm

Using the stopwatch determine the length of the news item in seconds. Enter this as a 3-digit number. A 5 second story is entered as 005, a 3 minute story is entered as 180.

LOCATION OF ACTION

Use this space to best describe the physical setting of the news item. A local news story is coded 01, a story located in the Province (other than a local story) is coded 02. A story which takes place in Europe, Africa, Australia, South America, etc. is coded 05.

GENERIC TYPE

The coder must determine the hierarchically most important theme in the news item. If the item contains no references to

- a) Actual violence
- b) Threatened or Potential Violence
- c) Non-violent crime
- d) Non-violent conflict

then it is to be coded 00. If the item receives a code of 00, the coder need not complete items 17 through 30. If, however, the item receives a code other than 00, the coder must decide which code (10 through 50) shall be assigned. This decision is arrived at through a hierarchy principle, such that actual physical violence to arother person or persons is considered hierarchically more salient than physical violence directed towards property. Actual violence is always considered more violent than violence that is threatened or possible (potential). Actual violence or violence threatenedpotential are always more salient than non-violent crime or non-violent conflict, etc. In terms of the images which the item presents to the viewer, the coder is to 'remove" the lesser "evils" and code according to the amat salient "evil." If an item is encountered which

1.6

cons not suitably fit any of the categories, then code to and ardicate in the space provided the nature of the coding problem.

N.B. For an item to be coded 40, the criminality should be clearly specified. For the purposes of this study, criminality may also include violations requiring disciplinary action in institutions operating with public mandate (e.g., government, education, intelligence). For an item to be coded 20, the coder must be able to identify a condition which is deserving of professional attention (anxieties, tensions, etc. are not to be included unless it is indicated that they are of a certifiable nature).

N.N.B. The hierarchically more salient category is determined irrespective of the time when the incident occurred. (That is, background information, rather than the central newsworthlness of the story, may contain the most hierarchically salient image.

e.g. Consider this news item:
"President Nixon said today that he is convinced that Charles Manson is guilty of the murder of Sharon Tate."

The hierarchically dominant image is "Charles Manson killed Sharon Tate." It would, therefore, be coded violence actual.

1.7 AGENT

The agent of the hierarchically greater violence is the active source of the violent incident, as indicated by the news report. ; or an agent to be entered as (30) "Humans acting illegally or insanely," the criminality or insanity of the agent or its actions must be specified by the report. "Humans acting with social mandate" are included only when the violent incident occurs in the execution of their appointed duties.

s.g. a policeman who murders his wife at home is acting independent of his "policeman" role, and

1.51

13

so is classed as (30) human acting illegally. The same policeman who kills his wife as she shoots her way out of a bank she has robbed is acting in the course of his "social mandate" and is therefore classed (10).

Caregory (60) "Man-made disasters" includes agents of agoldental or unwitting violence, whether due to carelessness, ignorance, negligence, etc., such as industrial polluters, drivers of vehicles in fatal accidents. Such instances are not considered illegal unless specified.

RUTTVITY

The categories of "activity" are applied irrespective of time. Reports of violence are all considered as occurring in the present tense, including items which report historical events, or predict potential or real violence in the future.

e.g. "Scientsits believe that the human race will self-destruct next Thursday."

The violent activity involved is the death of people, therefore entered as (10) "Murder, suicide, dying."

e.g. "It has been confirmed that Judas Iscarlat was framed by the Martian CIA."

The violent activity is the defamation of Judas, therefore is included in (20), "Assault, Attack." (30) "Forcible Detention" includes only illegal detention. Imprisonment and detainment resulting from legal activity and requirement is coded as (50) "Exercising legal mandate."

(70) "Breaking the Law in a Non-violent Manner" includes only incidents specified as illegal.

TARGET

Here the coder should indicate the person, persons, thing or things which are affected by the violent activity in 17 above. If the violent conflict/criminal activity affects one or more individuals, then it is to

to coded 20. If however, the target is a collectivity of persons which may be defined as a group (Blacks, Indians, corporate executives), code 30.

50 DIRECT CONSEQUENCES

Code the hierarchically most salient consequences of the violent/crime/conflict activity as these consequences affect the target.

- (40) "Uproar/Dislocation" refers to the creation of social turbulence (disruption in courtroom, discontinuation of some sort of service, etc.).
- (50) "Socioeconomic" is a category which refers to consequences such as strikes, lockouts, firings, etc. The coder should always be interested in the most immediate consequences of the activity.

27 CONTEXT OF ACTIVITY.

This refers to the general framework within which the Agent/Activity/Target/Consequence scene was played. If A takes the life of B in a car accident this is different from A takes the life of B as an act of war. Both may be distinguished from A takes the life of B as the result of a criminal action. Thus, the same scenario may occur in different frameworks and thus each of the above incidents would require a different code with respect to context (respectively 20, 30, 50). Generally, it can be stated that this variable refers to the reason for a motivation behind the activity. The context variable is completed for other parenthated item (See section on abstracting below).

22 ACTIVITY TIME

This variable is primarily intended to provide a greater understanding of violent items but should be coded wherever possible. An item such as "another gangland slaying on the city's eastside last night" would receive a code of 02.

The item "the number of maggings in the city has greatly increased" would be coded 01.

And the item "a hurricane is expected to hit London some time this week" would be coded 00.

23 SETTING

Note the spatial setting within which the incident takes place.

24 WEAPON OR MEDIUM OF HARM

By entering the appropriate 2-digit code note the nature of the weapon or medium of harm. If more than one of these choices seems applicable note that which results in the most serious consequences. If a weapon or medium is employed which is not listed, code 93 and specify its exact nature.

25 AGE OF AGENT

If the agent is a human actor, note whether adult or child. Both the codes adult and child may be used to refer to collectivities as well as individuals. If it is not possible to code the age of human agents then code 0-unspecified. If the agent is not a human actor then code 1-irrelevant.

25 SEX OF AGENT

As with 23 above, code sex when the agent is human. Both the codes "male" and "female" may apply to collectivities as well as individuals. If the agent is non-human, then code 1-irrelevant.

27 ETHNICITY OF AGENT

If the agent is human, then enter a code for ethnicity according to the categories provided. If the agent is human and "white" then do not code. If the agent, however, is human, non-white and a member of a category other than those listed, then code "other-6" and specify the code.

In addition, if any multiple of these categories is entered, code 6 and specify the combination.

- 28 AGE OF TARGET See 25 above.
- SEX OF TARGET
 See 25 above.
- See 27 above.

If the item has been coded anything other than 00 under Generic category, then it is necessary to complete an Abstract sheet.

An abstract is brief written description (a summary of the news item). The abstract should be

- 1. Specific
- 2. Detailed
- 3. Written in the present tense (parenthetic statement)
 Once the abstract is written, th coder is to put in
 parentheses the hierarchically most salient image. It is with
 reference to the parenthetic hierarchically salient image that
 codes 16 through 30 above are completed.

Example I

Abstract

President Ford said today that a nuclear war between C. nada and Mexico is a real possibility in the near france. The Canadian ambassador to the United States criticized Ford for what he called an irresponsible statement.

(A nuclear war is possible between Canada and Mexico)

M.B. This item would be coded violence potential on variable 16.

Example II

Findice spokesmen said today that they have made real hondway in the investigation of the John Doe murder case. They expect to have a suspect in custody by Wednesday. The investigation follows an incident which occurred in

the OPR hotel last Wednesday when Doe was shot by an advisor assailant.

(Thimown assailant murders botel patron)

within the entire program has been coded

- Note any problems encountered in the coding and place the problem sheet along with the code sheets in a file folder.
- Make sure that all applicable spaces have been filled and all abstract sheets have been stapled to the appropriate code sheets.
- a. If coding problems occurred, place the folder in the box warked uncodable.
- 4. If no coding problems occurred, place the folder in the "Action Box."
- of the newscast.
- 3. Return the program to its proper location on the shelf.
- 7. Indicate on the sample sheet that the program has been coded.
- G. When shift is over make sure all equipment is turned off, and dust covers placed back on VTR's.

All TV News Items

Cross-Tabulation of Incidence of Scenarios on Individual Stations

	Random Deaths Human	Mandate Causes Dislocation	Mandate Dislocation	Mandate Conflict		Legal Human Injury
WKBW*	5.0 1.9 17.2	3.0 1.1 11.1 .1	.0	5.0 1.9 9.3	2.0 .8 10.5	2.0 .8 18.2 .1
WGR	2.0 .9 6.9	7.0 3.0 26.9	2.0 .9 9.5 .1	.0	1.0 .4 5.3 .0	3.0 1.3 27.3
WBEN	4.0 1.4 13.8 .2	4.0 1.4 15.4 .2	3.0 1.1 14.3	2.0 .7 3.7 .1	1.0 .4 5.3 .0	.0
ŴXYZ	1.0 .6 3.4	3.0 1.7 11.5	3.0 1.7 14.3	2.0 1.1 3.7	1.0 .6 5.3	2.0 1.1 18.2 .1
WJBK	2.0 1.3 6.9	2.0 1.3 7.7	1.0 .6 4.8 .0	3.0 1.9 5.6	.0 .0 .0	.0
WWJ	1.0 .4 3.4	.0	5.0 2.1 23.8 .2	2.0 .8 3.7	5.0 2.1 26.3	1.0 .4 9.1 .0
CBET	.0	.0	.0 .0 .0	4.0 5.3 7.4	1.0 1.3 5.3	1.0 1.3 9.1
CKWS	.0	.0	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.2 1.9	.0 .0 .0	.0
CFPL	.0	.0	2.0 5.4 9.5	.0 .0 .0	.0	.0
СКСО	1.0 .7 3.4	.0 .0 .0	1.0 .7 4.8 .0	3.0 2.2 5.6 .1	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0

The first figure in each group refers to the number of items; the second gives this number as a percentage of the items in the horizontal row; the third gives it as a percentage of the items in the vertical column; the fourth shows it as a percentage of the total number of items in this chart.

СНСН	3.0 2.3 10.3	.0 .0 .0	2.0 1.5 9.5 .1	7.0 5.3 13.0 .3	1.0 .8 5.3	1.0 .8 9.1
CFTO	3.0 1.5 10.3	1.0 .5 3.8 .0	.0.0.0	8.0 4.1 14.8 .3	3.0 1.5 15.8	.0
CBLT	2.0 1.1 6.9 .1	2.0 1.1 7.7	2.0 1.1 9.5 .1	11.0 6.0 20.4 .5	3.0 1.6 15.8	.0
CHEX	.0	.0	.0 .0 .0	2.0 2.6 3.7	1.0 1.3 5.3	.0
GLOBAL	5.0 5.2 17.2 .2	4.0 4.2 15.4 .2	.0	4.0 4.2 7.4 .2	.0	1.0 1.0 9.1 .0
Column Total	29.0	26.0 1.1	21.0	54.0 2.3	19.0	11.0

	Legal Conflict Dislocation	_	Random Criminal Violence	with Hand	Other Murder	Criminal Assault with Hand Weapon	
KBW	4.0 1.5 10.0	12.0 4.6 5.4	2.0 .8 22.2 .1	8.0 3.1 20.0 .3	8.0 3.1 11.1 .3	4.0 1.5 15.4 .2	3.0 1.1 6.0 .1
GR	4.0 1.7 10.0 .2	14.0 6.1 6.3 .6	2.0 .9 22.2 .1	4.0 1.7 10.0 .2	7.0 3.0 9.7	2.0 .9 7.7 .1	3.0 1.3 6.0
BEN	2.0 .7 5.0 .1	24.0 8.4 10.8 1.0	2.0 .7 22.2 .1	5.0 1.8 12.5	9.0 3.2 12.5	2.0 .7 7.7 .1	6.0 2.1 12.0 .3
XYZ	4.0 2.2 10.0 .2	15.0 8.3 6.8 .6	1.0 .6 11.1	3.0 1.7 7.5	5.0 2.8 6.9	2.0 1.1 7.7	5.0 2.8 10.0
JBK	1.0 .6 2.5	13.0 8.4 5.9	.0	.0 .0 .0	6.0 3.9 8.3	4.0 2.6 15.4 .2	6.0 3.9 12.0
WJ	3.0 1.3 7.5	21.0 8.9 9.5	.0	6.0 2.5 15.0	2.0 .8 2.8 .1	7.0 3.0 26.9	11.0 4.6 22.0
BET	3.0 4.0 7.5	14.0 18.7 6.3	.0	.0	.0	1.0 1.3 3.8	.0
KWS	2.0 2.5 5.0 .1	20.0 24.7 9.0 .8	.0	1.0 1.2 2.5	.0	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.2 2.0
FPL	2.0 5.4 5.0 .1	5.0 13.5 2.3	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	1.0 2.7 1.4	.0 .0 .0	1.0 2.7 2.0 .0
CKCO	1.0 .7 2.5 .0	16.0 11.6 7.2	.0	2.0 1.4 5.0	3.0 2.2 4.2	.0	3.0 2.2 6.0

CHOU	4.0	16.0	.0	1.0	2.0	.0	.0
СНСН	3.0	12.1	.0	.8	1.5	.0	.0
	10.0	7.2	.0	2.5	2.8	.0	.0
	.2	.7	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
CFTO	6.0	21.0	.0	5.0	12.0	.0	2.0
0110	3.1	10.7	.0	2.6	6.1	.0	1.0
	15.0	9.5	.0	12.5	16.7	.0	4.0
	.3	.9	.0	.2	.5	.0	.1
CD 7 M				,			
CBLT	4.0	15.0	1.0	3.0	10.0	3.0	4.0
	2.2	8.2	.5	1.6	5.5	1.6	2.2
	10.0	6.8	11.1	7.5	13.9	11.5	8.0
	.2	.6	. 0	.1	.4	.1	.2
CHEX	.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	.0	3.0
CHEA	.0	7.8	1.3	1.3	3.9	.0	3.9
	.0	2.7	11.1	2.5	4.2	.0	6.0
	.0	.3	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1
Global					, ,	1 0	0.0
GIODAI	.0	10.0	.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	2.0
	.0	10.4	.0	1.0	4.2	1.0	2.1
	.0	4.5	.0	2.5	5.6	3.8	4.0
	.0	.4	.0	.0	.2	.0	.1
Column	40.0	222.0	9.0	40.0	72.0	26.0	50.0
Total	1.7	9.4	.4	1.7	3.0	1.1	2.1
IULAI	T /	7.4	•		3.0		

	Violent Criminal Assault on Property	Criminal Threat	Non-Violent Crime, Socio-economic Consequences		Deaths from Natural Disasters	Damage from Natural Disasters
WKBW	3.0 1.1 20.0 .1	3.0 1.1 9.7	5.0 1.9 12.2 .2	11.0 4.2 10.2	4.0 1.5 18.2 .2	1.0 .4 2.9
WGR	.0 .0 .0	2.0 .9 6.5	5.0 2.2 12.2	10.0 4.3 9.3 .4	.0 .0 .0	3.0 1.3 8.8 .1
WBEN	2.0 .7 13.3	2.0 .7 6.5	5.0 1.8 12.2	12.0 4.2 11.1 .5	4.0 1.4 18.2	5.0 1.8 14.7
WXYZ	2.0 1.1 13.3	2.0 1.1 6.5	2.0 1.1 4.9	9.0 5.0 8.3	2.0 1.1 9.1	7.0 3.9 20.6
WJBK	.0 .0 .0	2.0 1.3 6.5	2.0 1.3 4.9	7.0 4.5 6.5	5.0 3.2 22.7	1.0 .6 2.9
WW.T	.0 .0 .0	.0	5.0 2.1 12.2	7.0 3.0 6.5	1.0 .4 4.5	2.0 .8 5.9
CBET	.0 .0 .0	2.0 2.7 6.5	.0 .0 .0	2.0 2.7 1.9	1.0 1.3 4.5	1.0 1.3 2.9
CKWS	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.2 3.2	.0	5.0 6.2 4.6 .2	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.2 2.9
CFPL	.0	2.0 5.4 6.5	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0
CKCO	1.0 .7 6.7 .0	3.0 2.2 9.7	4.0 2.9 9.8 .2	3.0 2.2 2.8 .1	1.0 .7 4.5	2.0 1.4 5.9

СНСН	2.0 1.5 13.3	2.0 1.5 6.5	1.0 .8 2.4 .0	8.0 6.1 7.4 .3	1.0 .8 4.5	2.0 1.5 5.9
CFTO	4.0 2.0 26.7	3.0 1.5 9.7	5.0 2.6 12.2 .2	12.0 6.1 11.1 .5	1.0 .5 4.5 .0	3.0 1.5 8.8 .1
CBLT	.0 .0 .0	4.0 2.2 12.9 .2	4.0 2.2 9.8 .2	12.0 6.6 11.1 .5	2.0 1.1 9.1 .1	4.0 2.2 11.8 .2
CHEX	1.0 1.3 6.7	1.0 1.3 3.2	1.0 1.3 2.4	2.0 2.6 1.9	.0	1.0 1.3 2.9
GLOBAL	.0	2.0 2.1 6.5 .1	2.0 2.1 4.9 .1	8.0 8.3 7.4 .3	.0	1.0 1.0 2.9
Column Total	15.0	31.0 1.3	41.0 1.7	108.0	22.0	34.0 1.4
LULAI	.6	1.0	1.0/	4.0	• /	1.4

	Deaths from Auto Accident	Deaths from Man-Made Disasters	Damage from Man-Made Disasters	Potential Man-Made Disasters	Violent no Scenario	Non-Violent no Scenario	Row Total
WKBW	5.0 1.9 14.3	5.0 1.9 17.9 .2	7.0 2.7 10.6 .3	2.0 .8 6.3 .1	10.0 3.8 8.8 .4	148.0 56.5 12.1 6.3	262.0
WGR	3.0 1.3 8.6	4.0 1.7 14.3 .2	8.0 3.5 12.1	.0	12.0 5.2 10.6 .5	133.0 57.6 10.9 5.6	231.0
WBEN	4.0 1.4 11.4 .2	3.0 1.1 10.7	12.0 4.2 18.2	1.0 .4 3.1	8.0 2.8 7.1	163.0 57.2 13.3 6.9	285.0 12.1
WXYZ	5.0 2.8 14.3	1.0 .6 3.6	5.0 2.8 7.6	2.0 1.1 6.3	8.0 4.4 7.1 .3	89.0 49.2 7.3 3.8	181.0 7.7
WJBK	.0	1.0 .6 3.6	3.0 1.9 4.5	4.0 2.6 12.5	10.0 6.5 8.8	81.0 52.6 6.6 3.4	154.0 6.5
LWW	4.0 1.7 11.4 .2	1.0 .4 3.6	11.0 4.6 16.7	4.0 1.7 12.5	9.0 3.8 8.0	129.0 54.4 10.6 5.5	237.0
CBET	1.0 1.3 2.9	1.0 1.3 3.6	1.0 1.3 1.5	1.0 1.3 3.1	6.0 8.0 5.3	35.0 46.7 2.9 1.5	75.0 3.2
CKWS	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	2.0 2.5 6.3	3.0 3.7 2.7	44.0 54.3 3.6 1.9	81.0
CFPL	1.0 2.7 2.9	.0	1.0 2.7 1.5	1.0 2.7 3.1	2.0 5.4 1.8	19.0 51.4 1.6 .8	37.0 1.6
CKCO	5.0 3.6 14.3	2.0 1.4 7.1	1.0 .7 1.5	2.0 1.4 6.3	6.0 4.3 5.3	78.0 56.5 6.4 3.3	138.0 5.8

СНСН	1.0 .8 2.9	.0 .0 .0	3.0 2.3 4.5 .1	2.0 1.5 6.3	8.0 6.1 7.1 .3	65.0 49.2 5.3 2.7	132.0 5.6
CFTO	3.0 1.5 8.6	2.0 1.0 7.1	5.0 2.6 7.6 .2	2.0 1.0 6.3	7.0 3.6 6.2 .3	88.0 44.9 7.2 3.7	196.0 8.3
CBLT	1.0 .5 2.9	2.0 1.1 7.1	7.0 3.8 10.6 .3	1.0 .5 3.1	12.0 6.6 10.6 .5	73.0 40.1 6.0 3.1	182.0 7.7
CHEX	2.0 2.6 5.7	4.0 5.2 14.3	.0	4.0 5.2 12.5	9.0 11.7 8.0 .4	35.0 45.5 2.9 1.5	77.0 3.3
GLOBAL	.0	2.0 2.1 7.1	2.0 2.1 3.0 .1	4.0 4.2 12.5	3.0 3.1 2.7	40.0 41.7 3.3 1.7	96.0 4.1
Column Total	35.0 1.5	28.0	66.0	32.0	113.0	1221.0	2365.0

<u>Violent TV News</u> Cross-Tabulation of Incidence of Scenarios or Individual Stations

	Random Deaths Human	Mandate Causes Dislocation	Mandate Dislocation		Legal Human Killing	Legal Human Injury
WKBW *	5.0 4.4 17.2 .4	3.0 2.6 11.5	.0	5.0 4.4 9.3 .4	2.0 1.8 10.5	2.0 1.8 18.2
WGR	2.0 2.0 6.9	7.0 7.1 26.9 .6	2.0 2.0 9.5	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.0 5.3	3.0 3.1 27.3 .3
WBEN	4.0 3.3 13.8 .3	4.0 3.3 15.4 .3	3.0 2.5 14.3	2.0 1.6 3.7	1.0 .8 5.3	.0
WXYZ	1.0 1.1 3.4	3.0 3.3 11.5	3.0 3.3 14.3	2.0 2.2 3.7	1.0 1.1 5.3	2.0 2.2 18.2
WJBK	2.0 2.7 6.9	2.0 2.7 7.7 .2	1.0 1.4 4.8	3.0 4.1 5.6 .3	.0	.0
WWJ	1.0 .9 3.4	.0 .0 .0	5.0 4.6 23.8 .4	2.0 1.9 3.7	5.0 4.6 26.3 .4	1.0 .9 9.1
CBET	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	4.0 10.0 7.4 .3	1.0 2.5 5.3	1.0 2.5 9.1
CKWS	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	1.0 2.7 1.9	.0	.0 .0 .0
C FPL	.0	.0 .0 .0	2.0 11.1 9.5 .2	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0
CKCO	1.0 1.7 3.4	.0	1.0 1.7 4.8 .1	3.0 5.0 5.6 .3	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0

The first figure in each group refers to the number of items; the second gives this number as a percentage of the items in the horizontal row; the third gives it as a percentage of the items in the vertical column; the fourth shows it as a percentage of

the total number of items in this chart.

СНСН	3.0 4.5 10.3 .3	.0 .0 .0	2.0 3.0 9.5 .2	7.0 10.4 13.0 .6	1.0 1.5 5.3	1.0 1.5 9.0
CFTO	3.0 2.8 10.3	1.0 .9 3.8 .1	.0	8.0 7.4 14.8 .7	3.0 2.8 15.8	.0
CBLT	2.0 1.8 6.9	2.0 1.8 7.7	2.0 1.8 9.5	11.0 10.1 20.4 1.0	3.0 2.8 15.8 .3	.0
CHEX	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	2.0 4.8 3.7	1.0 2.4 5.3	.0
GLOBAL	5.0 8.9 17.2	4.0 7.1 15.4 .3	.0	4.0 7.1 7.4 .3	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.8 9.1
Column Total	29.0	26.0 2.3	21.0	54.0 4.7	19.0 1.7	11.0

Violent TV News (cont'd)

	Legal Conflict Dislocation	Legal Conflict	Random Criminal Violence	Murder with Hand Weapon	Other Murder	Criminal Assault with Hand Weapon	Other Criminal Assault
WKBW	4.0 3.5 10.0 .3	12.0 10.5 5.4 1.0	2.0 1.8 22.2	8.0 7.0 20.0 .7	8.0 7.0 11.1 .7	4.0 3.5 15.4 .3	3.0 2.6 6.0 .3
WGR	4.0 4.1 10.0 .3	14.0 14.3 6.3 1.2	2.0 2.0 22.2 .2	4.0 4.1 10.0 .3	7.0 7.1 9.7	2.0 2.0 7.7 2.	3.0 3.1 6.0 .3
WBEN	2.0 1.6 5.0	24.0 19.7 10.8 2.1	2.0 1.6 22.2	5.0 4.1 12.5 .4	9.0 7.4 12.5	2.0 1.6 7.7	6.0 4.9 12.0
WXYZ	4.0 4.3 10.0	15.0 16.3 6.8 1.3	1.0 1.1 11.1	3.0 3.3 7.5 .3	5.0 5.4 6.9	2.0 2.2 7.7	5.0 5.4 10.0 .4
WJBK	1.0 1.4 2.5	13.0 17.8 5.9 1.1	.0	.0	6.0 8.2 8.3	4.0 5.5 15.4 .3	6.0 8.2 12.0
WWJ	3.0 2.8 7.5 .3	21.0 19.4 9.5 1.8	.0	6.0 5.6 15.0	2.0 1.9 2.8	7.0 6.5 26.9 .6	11.0 10.2 22.0 1.0
CBET	3.0 7. 5 7.5 .3	14.0 35.0 6.3 1.2	.0	.0	.0	1.0 2.5 3.8 .1	.0
CKWS	2.0 5.4 5.0	20.0 54.1 9.0 1.7	.0	1.0 2.7 2.5	.0	.0	1.0 2.7 2.0
CFPL	.2 11.1 5.0 .2	.5 27.8 2.3 .4	.0	.0	5.6 1.4	.0	5.6 2.0 .1
CKCO	.1 1.7 2.5	16.0 26.7 7.2 1.4	.0	2.0 3.3 5.0	3.0 5.0 4.2	.0 .0 .0	3.0 5.0 6.0

СНСН	4.0 6.0 10.0	16.0 23.9 7.2 1.4	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.5 2.5	2.0 3.0 2.8 .2	.0 .0 .0	.0
CFTO	6.0 5.6 15.0	21.0 19.4 9.5 1.8	.0	5.0 4.6 12.5 .4	12.0 11.1 16.7 1.0	.0	2.0 1.9 4.0
CBLT	4.0 3.7 10.0	15.0 13.8 6.8 1.3	1.0 .9 11.1	3.0 2.8 7.5	10.0 9.2 13.9	3.0 2.8 11.5	4.0 3.7 8.0 .3
CHEX	.0	6.0 14.3 2.7	1.0 2.4 11.1	1.0 2.4 2.5 .1	3.0 7.1 4.2 .3	.0	3.0 7.1 6.0 .3
GLOBAL	.0	10.0 17.9 4.5	.0	1.0 1.8 2.5	4.0 7.1 5.6 .3	1.0 1.8 3.8 .1	2.0 3.6 4.0 .2
Column Total	40.0	222.0 19.4	9.0	40.0	72.0 6.3	26.0	50.0

	Violent Criminal Assault on Property	Criminal Threat	Non-Violent Crime, Socio-economic Consequences	Non-Violent Crime, Unspecified Consequences	Deaths from Natural Disasters	Damage from Natural Disasters
WKBW	3.0 2.6 20.0 .3	3.0 2.6 9.7	5.0 4.4 12.2 .4	11.0 9.6 10.2 1.0	4.0 3.5 18.2 .3	1.0 .9 2.9 .1
WGR	.0	2.0 2.0 6.5	5.0 5.1 12.2 .4	10.0 10.2 9.3 .9	.0	3.0 3.1 8.8 .3
WBEN	2.0 1.6 13.3	2.0 1.6 6.5	5.0 4.1 12.2 .4	12.0 9.8 11.1 1.0	4.0 3.3 18.2	5.0 4.1 14.7 .4
WXYZ	2.0 2.2 13.3	2.0 2.2 6.5	2.0 2.2 4.9	9.0 9.8 8.3	2.0 2.2 9.1	7.0 7.6 20.6 .6
WJBK	.0	2.0 2.7 6.5	2.0 2.7 4.9	7.0 9.6 6.5	5.0 6.8 22.7	1.0 1.4 2.9
WWJ	.0	.0 .0 .0	5.0 4.6 12.2 .4	7.0 6.5 6.5	1.0 .9 4.5	2.0 1.9 5.9
CBET	.0 .0 .0	2.0 5.0 6.5	.0 .0 .0	2.0 5.0 1.9	1.0 2.5 4.5	1.0 2.5 2.9
CKWS	.0	1.0 2.7 3.2	.0 .0 .0	5.0 13.5 4.6 .4	.0 .0 .0	1.0 2.7 2.9
CFPL	.0	2.0 11.1 6.5 .2	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0
CKCO	1.0 1.7 6.7	3.0 5.0 9.7	4.0 6.7 9.8 .3	3.0 5.0 2.8 .3	1.0 1.7 4.5	2.0 3.3 5.9

СНСН	2.0	2.0	1.0	8.0	1.0	2.0
	3.0	3.0	1.5	11.9	1.5	3.0
	13.3	6.5	2.4	7.4	4.5	5.9
	.2	.2	.1	. 7	.1	.2
CFTO	4.0	3.0	5.0	12.0	1.0	3.0
	3.7	2.8	4.6	11.1	.9	2.8
	26.7	9.7	12.2	11.1	4.5	8.8
	.3	.3	.4	1.0	.1	.3
CBLT	.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	2.0	4.0
	.0	3.7	3.7	11.0	1.8	3.7
	.0	12.9	9.8	11.1	9.1	11.8
	.0	.3	.3	1.0	.2	.3
CHEX	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	.0	1.0
	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	.0	2.4
	6.7	3.2	2.4	1.9	.0	2.9
	.1	.1	. 1	.2	.0.	.1
GLOBAL	.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	.0	1.0
	.0	3.6	3.6	14.3	.0	1.8
	.0	6.5	4.9	7.4	.0	2.9
	.0	. 2	.2	. 7	.0	.1
Column	15.0	31.0	41.0	108.0	22.0	34.0
Total	1.3	2.7	3.6	9.4	1.9	3.0

A-IV Chart 2

	Deaths from Auto Accident	Deaths from Man-Made Disasters	Damage from Man-Made Disasters	Potential Man-Made Disasters	Violent no Scenario	Row Total
WKWB	5.0 4.4 14.3 .4	5.0 4.4 17.9 .4	7.0 6.1 10.6 .6	2.0 1.8 6.3	10.0 8.8 8.8	114.0
WGR	3.0 3.1 8.6 .3	4.0 4.1 14.3 .3	8.0 8.2 12.1 .7	.0 .0 .0	12.0 12.2 10.6 1.0	98.0 8.6
WBEN	4.0 3.3 11.4 .3	3.0 2.5 10.7	12.0 9.8 18.2 1.0	1.0 .8 3.1 .1	8.0 6.6 7.1	122.0 10.7
WXYZ	5.0 5.4 14.3	1.0 1.1 3.6	5.0 5.4 7.6 .4	2.0 2.2 6.3 .2	8.0 8.7 7.1	92.0
WJBK	.0	1.0 1.4 3.6	3.0 4.1 4.5	4.0 5.5 12.5	10.0 13.7 8.8	73.0 6. 4
WWJ	4.0 3.7 11.4 .3	1.0 .9 3.6	11.0 10.2 16.7 1.0	4.0 3.7 12.5 .3	9.0 8.3 8.0	108.0
СВЕТ	1.0 2.5 2.9	1.0 2.5 3.6	1.0 2.5 1.5	1.0 2.5 3.1	6.0 15.0 5.3	40.0
CKWS	.0	.0	.0 .0 .0	2.0 5.4 6.3	3.0 8.1 2.7	37.0 3.2
CFPL	1.0 4.5 2.9	.0 .0 .0	1.0 4.5 1.5	1.0 4.5 2.1	2.0 11.1 1.8 .2	18.0
CKCO	5.0 8.3 14.3	2.0 3.3 7.1	1.0 1.7 1.5	2.0 3.3 6.3	6.0 10.0 5.3	60.0

СНСН	1.0 1.5 2.9	.0	3.0 4.5 4.5 .3	2.0 3.0 6.3	8.0 11.9 7.1 .7	67.0 5.9
CFTO	3.0 2.8 8.6 .3	2.0 1.9 7.1	5.0 4.6 7.6 .4	2.0 1.9 6.3	7.0 6.5 6.2 .6	108.0
CBLT	1.0 .9 2.9	2.0 1.8 7.1	7.0 6.4 10.6 .6	1.0 .9 3.1 .1	12.0 11.0 10.6 1.0	109.0
CHEX	2.0 4.8 5.7	4.0 9.5 14.3 .3	.0	4.0 9.5 12.5 .3	9.0 21.4 8.0 .8	42.0
GLOBAL	.0	2.0 3.6 7.1	2.0 3.6 3.0 .2	4.0 7.1 12.5 .3	3.0 5.4 2.7 .3	5 6.0 4.9
Column Total	35.0 3.1	28.0	66.0	32.0	113.0 9.9	1144.0 100.0

All TV Sports Items

Cross-Tabulation of Incidence of Scenarios on Individual Stations

	Mandate	Mandate	Lega1	Legal	Topol	7) 1
	Dislocation	Conflict	Mandate Injury	Conflict	Legal Conflict	Random Criminal Violence
			1	DISTOCACION		Alotence
WKBW	.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
	.0	.0	2.8	.0	.0	.0
	.0	.0	4.2	.0	.0	.0
	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0
WGR	.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0	.0
	.0	.0	4.2	.0	.0	.0
	• •	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0
WBEN	.0	.0	3.0	.0	1.0	.0
	.0	.0	5.2	.0	1.7	.0
	.0	.0	12.5 .4	.0	3.7	.0
	• 0	.0	• ¬	• 0	• T	.0
WXYZ	.0	.0	1.0	.0	3.0	.0
	.0	.0	2.4	.0	7.3	.0
	.0	.0	4.2	.0	11.1	.0
		• •	* *	• •	• -	• 0
WJBK	.0	.0	1.0	. 0	2.0	.0
	.0	.0	2.8 4.2	.0	5.6	.0
	.0	.0	.1	.0	7.4	.0
	^					
WWJ	.0	.0	3.0 7.9	.0	.0	.0
	.0	.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0
	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0
CBET	.0	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	.0
	.0	.0	.0	1.9	1.9	.0
	.0	.0	.0	33.3	3.7	.0
	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0
CKWS	.0	1.0	1.0	.0	3.0	.0
	.0	1.4	1.4	.0	4.3	.0
	.0	100.0	4.2	.0	11.1	.0
	.0	.1	.1	.0	.4	.0
CFPL	.0	.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	.0
	.0	.0	1.8	1.8	3.6	.0
	.0	.0	4.2	33.3	7.4	.0
	.0	• 0	.1	.1	.3	.0
CKCO	.0	.0	3.0	.0	3.0	.0
	.0	.0	3.8 12.5	.0	3.8	.0
	.0	.0	.4	.0	11.1	.0

The first figure in each group refers to the number of items; the second gives this number as a percentage of the items in the horizontal row; the third gives it as a percentage of the items in the vertical column; the fourth shows it as a percentage of the total number of items in this chart.

СНСН	.0	.0	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	1.0 3.8 100.0 .1
CFTO	1.0 1.6 33.3	.0	4.0 6.5 16.7	.0 .0 .0	3.0 4.8 11.1 .4	.0
CBLT	.0	.0	1.0 2.2 4.2	.0 .0 .0	3.0 6.7 11.1 .4	.0
CHEX	1.0 1.6 33.3	.0	1.0 1.6 4.2	1.0 1.6 33.3	2.0 3.2 7.4	.0
GLOBAL	1.0 2.0 33.3 .1	.0	3.0 6.1 12.5 .4	.0	4.0 8.2 14.8 .5	.0
Column Total	3.0	1.0	24.0 3.2	3.0 .4	27.0 3.6	1.0

	Other Murders	Other Criminal Assault	Criminal Threat	Non-Violent Crime, Socio-economic Consequences	Deaths from Natural Disasters	Deaths from Auto Accidents
WKBW	.0	.0	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0
WGR	.0	1.0 2.3 33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
WBEN	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
WXYZ	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
WJBK	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
WWJ	.0	.0	1.0 2.6 50.0	.0	.0	.0
CBET	.0	1.0 1.9 33.3	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.9 100.0	.0
CKWS	.0	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0	.0
CFPL	1.0 1.8 100.0	.0	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0	2.0 3.6 100.0
CKCO	.0	.0	.0	1.0 1.3 100.0	.0	.0 .0 .0

СНСН	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0
CFTO	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0
CBLT	.0 .0 .0	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0
CHEX	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.6 33.3	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0	.0
GLOBAL	.0	.0	1.0 2.0 50.0 .1	.0	.0 .0 .0	.0
Column Total	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0

A-IV Chart 3

	Damage from Man-Made Disasters	Violent no Scenario	Non-Violent no Scenario	Row Total
WKBW	.0	3.0 8.3 10.0	32.0 88.9 4.9 4.2	36.0
WGR	.0 .0 .0	1.0 2.3 3.3	41.0 93.2 6.3 5.4	44.0 5.8
WBEN	1.0 1.7 50.0 .1	.0	53.0 91.4 91.4 7.0	58.0 7.7
WXYZ	.0 .0 .0	2.0 4.9 6.7	35.0 85.4 5.4 4.6	41.0
WJBW	.0	.0	33.0 91.7 5.1 4.4	36.0 4.8
WWJ	.0	1.0 2.6 3.3	33.0 86.8 5.1 4.4	38.0
CBET	.0	1.0 1.9 3.3	49.0 90.7 7.5 6.5	54.0 7.2
CKWS	.0	5.0 7.2 16.7	59.0 85.5 9.0 7.8	69.0 9.2
CFPL	.0	2.0 3.6 6.7	46.0 83.6 7.0 6.1	55.0 7.3
CKCO	1.0 1.3 50.0	5.0 6.4 16.7	65.0 83.3 10.0 8.6	78.0 10.3

СНСН	.0 .0 .0	2.0 7.7 6.7 .3	23.0 88.5 3.5 3.1	26.0 3.4
CFTO	.0 .0 .0	1.0 1.6 3.3	53.0 85.5 8.1 7.0	62.0
CBLT	.0 .0 .0	2.0 4.4 6.7	39.0 86.7 6.0 5.2	45.0
CHEX	.0 .0 .0	2.0 3.2 6.7	55.0 87.3 8.4 7.3	63.0 8.4
GLOBAL	.0 .0 .0	3.0 6.1 10.0	37.0 75.5 5.7 4.9	49.0 6.5
Column Total	2.0	30.0	653.0 86.6	754.0 100.0

Incidence of Scenarios in Individual Newspapers

Scenarios	: Key List
1)	Random Deaths Human
2)	Mandate Causes Death
3)	Mandate Dislocation
4)	Man date Conflict
5)	Human Killing Legal
6)	Human Injury Legal
7)	Legal Conflict Dislocation
8)	Legal Conflict
9)	Random Criminal Violence
10)	Murder with Hand Weapons
11)	Other Murders
12)	Criminal Assault with Hand Weapons
13)	Other Criminal Assaults
14)	Violent Criminal Assault on Property
15)	Criminal Threat
16)	Non-Violent Crime with Socioeconomic Consequences
17)	Non-Violent Crime, Unspecified Consequences
18)	Deaths Natural Disasters
19)	Damage Natural Disasters
20)	Deaths Auto Accident
21)	Deaths in Man-Made Disasters
22)	Damage in Man-Made Disasters
23)	Potential Man-Made Disasters
24)	Violent no Scenario
25)	Non-Wiolant no Scanario

All Newspapers

	I	News	Spo	orts	News a	and Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	4416	54.7	1456	84.5	5872.	60.0
1	16	. 2			16	.2
2	80	1.0			80	.8
3	104	1.3	2	.1	106	1.1
4	185	2.3	4	. 2	189	1.9
5	53	. 7	3	.2	56	.6
6	29	.4	32	1.9	61	.6
7	131	1.6	11	.6	142	1.4
8	1156	14.3	95	5.5	1251	12.8
9	38	.5			38	.4
10	126	1.6	2	.1	128	1.3
11	161	2.0			161	1.6
12	69	.9	4	.2	73	.7
13	120	1.5	26	1.5	146	1.5
14	75	.9	1	.1	76	.8
15	37	.5	2	.1	39	•4
16	146	1.8			146	1.5
17	297	3.7	9	.5	306	3.1
18	62	.8			62	.6
19	108	1.3	5	.3	113	1.2
20	65	.8	4	.2	69	.7
21	32	.4	2	.1	34	.3
22	125	1.5	6	.3	131	1.3
23	91	1.1			91	.9
24	348	4.3	60	3.5	408	4.2
	8070	100.0	1724	100.0	9794	100.0

Hamilton Spectator

	Ne	ews	Spor	rts	News a	nd Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	,
25	391	51.8	112	76.2	503	52.5
1	1	.1			1	.1
2	7	.9			7	. 7
3	9	1.1			9	.9
4	13	1.6	1	. 7	14	1.5
5	5	.6	1	. 7	6	.6
6	4	. 5	2	1.4	6	.6
7	12	1.5	1	.7	13	1.4
8	19	2.3	11	7.5	30	3.1
9	3	.4			3	.3
10	19	2.3			19	2.0
11	20	2.5			20	2.1
12	3	.4	1	.7	4	•4
13	10	1.2	9	6.1	19	2.0
14	9	1.1			9	.9
15	4	.5			4	• 4
16	16	2.0			16	1.7
17	27	3.3	2	1.4	29	3.0
18	9	1.1			9	.9
19	15	1.8			15	1.6
20	9	1.1			9	.9
21	4	.5			4	.4
22	17	2.1	1	.7	18	1.9
23	10	1.2			10	1.0
24	46	5.7	6	4.1	52	5.4
	812	100.0	147	100.0	959	100.0

Kingston Whig Standard

	1	Vews	Spc	rts	News	and Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	386	58.9	93	86.9	479	62.9
1	1	.2			1	.1
2	4	.6			4	.5
3	3	.5			3	.4
4	13	2.0	1	.9	14	1.8
5	2	.3			2	.3
6	4	.6	2	1.9	6	.8
7	10	1.5			10	1.3
8	84	12.8	6	5.6	90	11.8
9	5	.8			5	.7
10	6	.9			6	.8
11	6	.9			6	.8
12	7	1.1			7	.9
13	5	.8			5	.7
14	11	1.8			11	1.4
15	3	.5			3	.4
16	8	1.2			8	1.0
17	24	3.7			24	3.2
18	7	1.1			7	.9
19	6	.9			6	.8
20	3	.5			3	.4
21	3	.5	1	.9	4	•5
22	17	2.6	1	.9	18	2.4
23	11	1.8			11	1.4
24	26	4.0	3	2.8	29	3.8
	655	100.0	107	100.0	762	100.0

Kitchener-Waterloo Record

	Ne	ews	Sport	ts	News a	nd Sports
Scenarios	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	620	59.6	131	84.5	751	62.8
1	3	.3			3	.3
2	8	.8	•		8	.7
3	11	1.1			11	.9
4	13	1.3	1	. 7	14	1.2
5	4	.4			4	.3
6	3	.3	3	1.9	6	.5
7	15	1.4	2	1.3	17	1.4
8	129	12.4	7	4.5	136	.11.4
9	8	.8			8	. 7
10	15	1.4			15	1.3
11	14	1.3			14	1.2
12	13	1.3	1	.7	14	1.2
13	16	1.5	4	2.6	20	1.7
14	8	.8			8	.7
15	6	.6	1	.7	7	.6
16	20	1.9			20	1.7
17	41	4.0	1	.7	42	3.5
18	6	.6			6	• 5
19	13	1.3	1	.7	14	1.2
20	13	1.3			13	1.1
21	1	.1			1	.1
22	13	1.3			13	1.1
23	9	.9			9	.8
24	39	3.7	3	1.9	42	3.5
	1041	100.0	155	100.0	1196	100.0

London Free Press

	N	lew s	Spo	rts	News	and Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	513	60.6	156	84.8	669	64.9
1	1	.1			1	.1
2	11 -	1.3	*		11	1.1
3	14	1.7			14	1.4
4	17	2.0	1	•5	18	1.8
5	7	.8			7	.7
6			6	3.3	6	.6
7 '	19	2.2			19	1.8
8	109	12.9	11	6.0	120	.11.6
9	3	. 4			3	.3
10	5	.6			5	.5
11	19	2.2			19	1.8
12	6	.7			6	.6
13	11	1.3	1	.5	12	1.2
14	6	.7			6	.6
15	3	.4	/		3	.3
16	11	1.3			11	1.1
17	22	2.6			22	2.1
18	5	.6			5	• 5
19	12	1.4			12	1.2
20	10	1.2	1	.5	11	1.1
21	2	.2			2	.2
22	6	.7			6	.6
23	9	1.0			9	.9
24	26	3.1	8	4.3	34	3.3
	847	100.0	184	100.0	1031	100.0

Ottawa Journal

	N	ews	Spo	rts	News a	nd Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	346	48.3	149	86.1	495	55.6
1						
2	10	1.4			10	1.1
3	11	1.5			11	1.2
4	26	3.6			26	2.9
5	4	.6			4	.5
6	3	.4	4	2.3	7	.8
7	8	1.1	2	1.2	10	1.1
8	152	21.2	8	4.6	160	18.0
9	2	.3			2	.2
10	20	2.8	1	.6	21	2.4
11	8	1.1			8	.9
12	7	1.0			7	.8
13	11	1.5	1	.6	12	1.4
14	3	.4			3	.3
15	4	.6			4	.5
16	13	1.8			13	1.5
17	28	3.9	1	.6	29	3.3
18	3	.4			3	.3
19	6	.8			6	.7
20	2	.3			2	.2
21			1	.6	1	.1
22	8	1.1	1	.6	9	1.0
23	7	1.0			7	.8
24	35	4.9	5	2.9	40	4.5
	717	100.0	173	100.0	890	100.0

St. Catherines Standard

	N	ew s	Spo	rts	News	and Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	625	58.9	250	89.0	875	65.2
1	7	.7			7	.5
2	10	.9			10	.8
3	14	1.3			14	1.0
4	18	1.7			18	1.3
5	3	.3			3	.2
6	3	.3	4	1.4	7	.5
7	13	1.2	2	.7	15	1.1
8	118	11.1	9	3.2	127	9.5
9	5	.5			5	.4
10	16	1.5	1	.4	17	1.3
11	16	1.5			16	1.2
12	6	. 6	1	.4	7	.5
13	14	1.3	1	.4	15	1.1
15	5	.5			5	.4
16	14	1.3			14	1.0
17	41	3.9	1	٠4	41	3.1
18	12	1.1			12	.9
19	16	1.5			16	1.2
20	8	.8	2	.7	10	.8
21						
22	23	2.2			23	1.7
23	9	.8			9	. 7
24	48	4.5	10	3.6	58	4.3
	1061	100.0	281	100.0	1342	100.0

Sault Ste, Marie Star

	N	ews	Spo	rts	News a	nd Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	324	51.8	54	79.4	3 78	54.4
1						
2	13	2.1	•		13	1.9
3	12	1.9			12	1.7
4	15	2.4			15	2.2
5	2	.3			2	.3
6	2	.3	2	3.0	4	.6
7	20	3.2	1	1.5	21	3.0
8	93	14.8	6	8.8	99	. 14.2
9	2	.3			2	.3
10	9	1.4			9	1.3
11	14	2.2			14	2.0
12	6	1.0			6	.9
13	6	1.0	2	3.0	8	1.2
14	6	1.0			6	.9
15	3	• 5			3	.4
16	10	1.6			10	1.4
17	23	3.7			23	3.3
18	7	1.1			7	1.0
19	7	1.1	1	1.5	8	1.2
20	3	.5			3	.4
21	5	.8			5	.7
22	12	1.9	1	1.5	13	1.9
23	8	1.3			8	1.2
24	25	4.0	1	1.5	26	3.7
	627	100.0	68	100.0	695	100.0

Toronto Globe and Mail

	1	lews	Spo	rts	News a	and Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	564	55.7	202	86.3	766	61.5
1	1	.1			1	.1
2	7	.7			7	.6
3	12	1.2			12	1.0
4	36	3.6			36	2.9
5	5	.5			5	.4
6	1	.1	2	.9	3	.2
7	19	1.9	1	.4	20	1.6
8	161	15.9	14	6.0	175	14.0
9	5	.5			5	.4
10	11	1.1			11	.9
111	15	1.5			15	1.2
12	4	.4			4	.3
13	14	1.4	5	2.1	19	1.5
14	3	.3			3	.2
15	3	.3	1	.4	4	.3
16	25	2.5			25	2.0
17	36	3.6	1	.4	37	3.0
18	3	.3			3	. 2
19	13	1.3	1	.4	14	1.1
20	4	• 4			4	.3
21	4	.4			4	.3
22	12	1.2			12	1.0
23	9	.9			9	. 7
24	45	4.4	7	3.0	52	4.2
	1012	100.0	234	100.0	1246	100.0

Toronto Star

	News		Sports		News a	and Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	475	51.0	146	81.6	621	55.9
1	2	.2			2	.2
2	5	.5			5	.5
3	14	1.5	1	.6	15	1.4
۷+	24	2.6			24	2.2
5	16	1.7	2	1.1	18	1.6
6	5	.5	5	2.8	10	.9
7	10	1.1	1	.6	11	1.0
8	136	14.6	10	5.6	146	.13.1
9	31	3.3			31	2.8
10	8	.9			8	.7
11	31	3.3			31	2.8
12	11	1.2			11	1.0
13	23	2.5	1	.6	24	2.2
14	7	.8	1	.6	8	.7
15	5	.5			5	.5
16	22	2.4			22	2.0
17	32	3.5	2	1.1	34	3.1
18	6	.6			6	.5
19	13	1.4	1	.6	14	1.3
20	7	.8			7	.6
21	11	1.2			11	1.0
22	11	1.2	1	.6	12	1.1
23	16	1.7			16	1.4
24	39	4.2	8	4.5	47	4.2
	932	100.0	179	100.0	1111	100.0

Toronto Sun

	Ne	ews	Spor	rts	News ar	d Sports
Scenario	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	142	38.8	163	83.2	305	54.3
1						
2	5	1.4			5	.9
3	4	1.1	1	.5	5	.9
4	10	2.7			10	1.8
5	5	1.4			5	.9
6	4	1.1	2	1.0	6	1.1
7	5	1.4	1	o 5	6	1.1
8	55	15.0	13	6.6	68	12.1
9	2	.5			2	•4
10	17	4.6			17	3.0
11	18	4.9			18	3.2
12	6	1.6	1	.5	7	1.2
13	10	2.7	2	1.0	12	2.1
14	5	1.4			5	.9
15	1	.3			1	.2
16	7	1.9			7	1.2
17	23	6.3	1	.5	24	4.3
18	4	1.1			4	. 7
19	7	1.9	1	.5	8	1.4
20	6	1.6	1	.5	7	1.2
21	2	.5			2	.4
22	6	1.6	1	.5	7	1.2
23	3	.8			3	.5
24	19	5.2	9	4.6	28	5.0
	366	100.0	196	100.0	562	100.0

Front Page and Lead Story Comparisons

Newspapers				
Page type	Non-Violent	Conflict	Violent	Total
Front Page	225 42%	144 27%	167 31%	536
Section Front	554 65%	151 18%	152 18%	857
Inside Page	5093 61%	1368 16%	1937 23%	8398
Total	5872 60%	1663 17%	2256 23%	9791*
TV News				
Story Type	Non-violent	Conflict	Violent	Total
Lead story	58 43%	22 16%	56 41%	136
Other	1816 61%	351 12%	813 27%	2980
Total	1874 60%	373 12%	869 28%	3116*

^{*} Does not include items coded as "other" in generic

type and so excludes 3 newspaper stories and 3 TV items.







Government Publications

